ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,702—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7973	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	12th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,973	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	8,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,973	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Bedenovich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. [illegible]	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(Established 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and Chins.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDIA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay 23th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "MASSILIA" of 6,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES :—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class. Rs. 605.	2nd Class. Rs. 357-8.	3rd Class. Rs. 165
Single tickets			
Return tickets available 1 year	907-8	550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.

A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE

FOR EACH AND ALL.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)

AGAINST

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRA ORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ... { 12 months, Rs. 45 per month. 24 ,, ,, 26 ,,

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25
Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of 4 Insulators	,, 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS,

HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

SPECIAL COLD DISHES

FOR DINNER PARTIES

SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.

MENUS ARRANGED

AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Superior to any imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.
ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 28th October, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that the notice dated the 27th day of October, 1902, appearing under the signature of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI and HIRALAL, as alleged Attorneys for Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co., has been published without the knowledge or consent of our Client, Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI, named in the said notice who is continuing the business of Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co. Our Client does not admit the correctness of the statements made therein, nor does he admit the authority of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal to act for Messrs. Muljl Jetha & Co.—Dated, Bombay, this 28th day of October, 1902.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Mr. BHAGWANDAS WALJI,
Sole Surviving Partner of the firm of
Messrs. MULJI JETHA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that SETHANI GANGABAI, the widow of the late SETH GORDUNDASS SOONDERDASS MOOLJI, is now the Head and Senior Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Muljl Jaitha & Company in place of the said deceased and that the whole business of the said Firm since his death being carried on and shall continue to be carried on by her through her representatives in partnership with the surviving partner, Mr. BHUGWANDAS VALJEE, in the same way as it is used to be at the time of the death of the said SETH GORDHUNDASS SOONDERDASS.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1902.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Messrs. MULJEE JAITHA & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1902, for CONSTRUCTING FOUNDATIONS for the Branch Custom House, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

The value of the work will be about Rs. 41,456.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

J. K. WILLIAMS, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 25th October, 1902.

18TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1902 AHMEDABAD.

NOTIFIED that the period for receiving applications for exhibits for the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1902, which is to be held in Ahmedabad in connection with the Eighteenth Indian National Congress, has been extended to 5th December 1902. Exhibitors are requested to send in their applications to the General Secretary, Indian Industrial Exhibition 1902, Ahmedabad, before that date.

2. His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao G. C. S. I., Gaekwar of Baroda, will perform the opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on 15th December, 1902.

3. The following Railway Companies have kindly consented to carry exhibits to and from Ahmedabad at first class REDUCED RATES, on production of a certificate from the General Secretary:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway including R. M. Railway; G. I. P. Railway; Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Southern Maharatta Railway; Merri Railway; B. G. J. P. Railway; Bengal North-Western Railway; East Indian Railway; Madras Railway; North Western Railway; Jodhpoor-Bikaner Railway; Assam-Bengal Railway; Rohilkhand and Kamaun Railway.

4. The charges for additional space have been cancelled altogether. The Registration fee of Rupee one only will be charged from the Exhibitor.

5. The following Rajas and gentlemen have kindly consented to award medals and prizes in the Sections noted below:

His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I.—Rs. 2,000.—prizes and medals; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limdi Section VI. J. and glass work; Section VIII Toys of Earth; Section. X. Iron Nut-crackers; Section XV Ivory Bangles. His Highness the Rana of Porbunder—Section VI, XIII. His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh—A medal for Brass work—to a subject of the State. Section IX Implements of Agriculture to the artisans of Gujarat and Kathiawar. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,—Section II (Gold Medal). The Vazir Saheb of Junagadh—a prize to a subject of the State.

The following Rajas and gentlemen have kindly consented to be the patrons of the Exhibition:—

His Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja of Baroda, G. C. I. E. Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., Bombay Presidency; His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore; Hon Mr. H. O. Quin, Agent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; His Highness Bhavsinghji, Rana of Porbunder; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal; His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; His Highness the Nabob Saheb of Cambay; His Highness the Maharaval Saheb of Deogarh aria.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

COMPRISING

THE G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS FOR AUDIT, CASH, ENGINEERING LOCOMOTIVE, MEDICAL, POLICE, STORES, TELEGRAPH AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1902, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from the 1st day of December, 1902.

SAMPLES may be inspected at the General Storekeeper's office daily between 10 A.M., and 5 P.M.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's Printed Forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 (one thousand), in either Government Currency or Promissory Notes. Cheques or Drafts will not be accepted.

THE ACTING AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1902.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the BOMBAY AGENT, N. G. S. Railway, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at his Office up to 12 NOON on the 26TH NOVEMBER, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1903, commencing from the 1st January, 1903.

2. Stores to consist of—

	Approximate requirements.
Cocoanut Oil, best	32 tons
Castor Oil, best	128 „
Kerosine Oil, 150°, Snowflake	3,312 gallons.
Do. 125°, Anchor Brand	12,648 „
Mineral Oil suitable for Lubricating Machinery, Engine parts and Axles	60 tons.
Cotton Waste, No. 1, best	40 „
Kerosine Oil, Bulk	27,500 gallons.

3. Quotations to be for delivery free on trucks, Wadi Bunder station, Bombay.

4. The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes.

5. Empty Cocoanut and Castor Oil Casks will be returned free.

6. The Agent and Manager reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items in the same Tender.

7. Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Bombay Agent, on payment of one Government Rupee.

8. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Annual Contract Stores," and a deposit of Government British Rupees 200 (two hundred only) must accompany each Tender, otherwise the Tender will not be considered.

9. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of five per cent of the value of the contract.

10. The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railway.

Secunderabad, 9th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house on the Khotwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of November 1902, from 2 to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS and CLOTHING, for the use of the inmates of the Institution for one year from 1st February, 1903.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the Undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 9-30 A.M., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee One. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Grant Road, Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 15th October 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, 24th October, 1902.

NOTICE.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & COMPANY, has taken over the CHARGE of ANDERSON & COMPANY'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, at Bellasis Road, from 22nd OCTOBER 1902.

H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Company will as heretofore carry on the business of ANDERSON & COMPANY.

All Orders, Local and Up-country, will be promptly attended to.

There are at present 150 Arab Horses lately landed in the Stables.

New batches of Arab and Waler Horses consignments expected weekly.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LD.

WHEREAS I, the Undersigned, EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI of EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI & Co., Iron and Paint Merchants, of No. 117 Cawasji Patel Tank Road, near Null Bazar, Bombay, have been selling White Zink Paint in Kegs purporting to be the manufactore of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. though the Paint contained in the said Kegs was not of the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. and the Kegs in question bore thereon COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARKS of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. which had been affixed to the same by me and whereas proceedings have been instituted against me at the instance of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld. in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with selling some of the Kegs above referred to,

NOW I do hereby EXPRESS MY REGRET that I have INFRINGED the TRADE-MARK of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Ld. in the manner abovementioned and humbly APOLOGIZE to Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., for having done so.

I further agree that the said Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., or their representatives in Bombay may advertise or make such use of this apology as they may think fit.—Dated this 21st day of October, 1902.

(Sd.) ઇબરાહમજી આમદભાઇ,
i.e., EBRAHIMJI AHMEDBHAI.

Witness:
(Sd.) VERNON B. F. BAYLEY,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Interpreted by
(Sd.) H. P. BYRAMJI,
Managing Clerk,
Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors,
30, Esplanade Road.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
No. 227, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

E. N. ANTIA,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
3RD BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Re. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Morewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware by Reed and Barton, rich crockery, Treschers glassware, square piano by Richard Lipp and Son, ladies and gent's bicycles half plate camera by Lancaster, perambulator, Persian and Brussels carpets, ice box, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, 1 D. B. B. L. fowling piece by Lancaster, 1 D. B. B. L. rifle by Webley & Son, S. B. 12 bore fowling piece, &c., the property of A. C. BOWDEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LANOWLI, KNOWN AS THE LANOWLI HOTEL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Khan Bahadur Manockjee Cowasjee Dotiwalla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 28 gunthas or thereabouts of which about 1 acre and 30 gunthas is leasehold bearing old survey Nos. 105 and 107 and forming part of new survey No. 290 situate at Lanowli on the Sakar Pathar Road, together with the messuages or blocks of buildings standing thereon and known as Lanowli Hotel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officer's Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, new 1 sewing machine by Singer, ice box, cooking stove, wearing apparel, books, garden pots, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. C. BOWYER.

The property is on view

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness" Dockyard Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, rubber tyred bicycle wheel victoria, rubber tyred Balli cart by Stephens, both in very good order, wind-proof lamps, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, garden pots, etc., the property of HUGH SEALY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. J. E. P. White, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, hand bag, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Meherji Johnstone & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and plate ware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, incandescent gas hanging lamps, double door iron safe by John Lord with Chubb's lock, hand and foot sewing machine, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined French plush, cabinets wind proof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of A. S. HAJA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On THURSDAY, the 27th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wilmidge Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture crockery, glassware, plateware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of J. B. NEUBURG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

TO-DAY, AUCTION SALE of Mr. Bowden's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Camera, rich Glass, Crockery and Plated Ware, etc. at Merewether Road, in Sargent House.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family. GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

FOR CORONATION.—One ELEPHANT'S JHOOL. Embroidered gold. Nice Workmanship.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MAIDON SONS & Co., The original Maidon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

A. S. UNANI'S HAIR DYE—Unequalled for permanency and fragrance. Restores white and grey hair to its original colour. A single trial will prove its efficacy. Price As. 8.—Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

LAWSON'S G SPECIFIC.—Sure, speedy cure without injection, where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails.—HOMI BROTHERS, 1st Floor, 2nd Block, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Test Factory, Cawnpore

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

MR. HARTLEY KENNEDY'S MEMOIR with PORTRAIT. See "Indian Municipal Journal," 27, Medows Street, Bombay. Price 8 Annas.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGAKHAN'S Estate, Corner Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. Every Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF
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This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.

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For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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THE "GLOBE" FOUNTAIN PEN,
FITTED WITH METAL NIB,
Guaranteed made of best Materials,
Put up in Box with Filler and Directions.
Handsome Polished Vulcanite Holder, Double Ink-Feed.
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POST FREE.
THIS IS VERY GOOD VALUE.
Every Customer pleased.
A BOON TO ALL BUSY PEOPLE.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and COUPLES broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
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WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

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These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
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GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND

LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Sea Scale," Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable and handsome teak and black wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, one mahogany pianoforte by Geberman Knake, handsome table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, carpets, first-rate pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one English cooking stove, and one garden roller etc., the property of Mrs. A. F. TURNER and F. M. FLOWER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart L, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property in one lot :—

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevie, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,599 square yards or thereabouts, (of which 20,920 square yards are leasehold and 679 square yards are freehold), together with all mill machinery both lying and fixed thereon.

The Machinery, &c, consists among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines now indicating about 425 I H P by Rick Hargreaves and Co, three Lancashire steel boilers of 160 lbs pressure per square inch by Rick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow exhaust and Brighton Scutching lap, roving frames, some by Platt Bros. some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and Mac Gregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels fire service, and other accessories, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Pair of Walers, 15 hands, 6 years, sound and free o marks, go well in double and single harness, also in saddle and Madras-built landau, rubber-tyred wheels in excellen condition.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON HILL CHINCH BUNDER ROAD, WAL PAKHADY ROAD AND CARPENTER STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 184 of 1899

Abba Ganny.....Plaintiff

vs.

Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. W. Kemp, the Receiver in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell the following properties by Public Auction at the respective premises at 4 p. m., on the respective dates mentioned below :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1902.

1st.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate in Bombay, bearing Collector's new Survey No. 1-630, Municipal Ward No. 428 and Street No. 17, admeasuring 7s 1-2 yards or thereabouts which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the north by the property of Haji Gunny Tyab, on the west by the Mazagon Road, on the south by the property of Haji Habib Mahomed, and on the east by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Hasham Haji Chotani.

On THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1902.

2nd.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, situate in Bombay, admeasuring 781-2 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's new survey No. 1-280, Municipal Ward No. 428 (1), Street No. 15, on which said piece of land is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Mahomed Jan Mahomed Osman Chotani, on the west by the Mazagon Road, on the south by the property of Abdulla Miya Kandwani, and on the east by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Hsham Haji Chotani.

On FRIDAY, the 7th November, 1902.

3rd.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate in Bombay containing by admeasurement 253 square yards or there abouts, and bearing Collector's new Survey No. 43637, Municipal Street No 18 A, Municipal Ward No. 42-2 (1), which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the west by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Hasham Haji Chotani, on the south by a passage and beyond that by the Chinch Bunder Road, on the east by the property of Tar Mahomed, and on the north by the property of Mahomedalli and Company.

On SATURDAY, the 8th November, 1902.

4th.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate in Bombay admeasuring 437 87 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's new Survey No. 9-3631, Municipal Street Nos. 187-187 A, Ward No. 4235 (1) and (1), which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the west by the property of Gunny Haji Suleman, on the south by Chinch Bunder, on the east by the property of Fatmabai, widow of Haji Hasham Hajee Chotani, and on the north by Walpakhady Road.

On MONDAY, the 10th November, 1902.

5th.—All that the 1536th part or share of deceased Haji Suleman Haji Chotani in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 4557 44 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's new Survey No. 1-3637, which said piece or parcel of land is bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the north by the Walpakhady Road, on the west and south by the Chinch Bunder Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1902.

6th.—All those 2 pieces or parcels of land, together with the messuage or tenements standing thereon, situate at 181 Carpenter Street, Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 6904, 6927 and 6926 and Street Nos. 1 to 31, and (1) containing by admeasurement 490 and 8-8 square yards or thereabouts respectively and bearing Collectors old Nos. 146 and 147, new Nos. 1146 3 and 1146 4, old Survey Nos. 2 0 and 210 which said pieces of land are bounded on the east by the house of Vithoba Hirji, on the west by the Carpenter Cross Lane, on the north by 2nd Carpenter Street, and on the south partly by the house of Babunath Jagnath and partly by the house of Gopinath Sakharam.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT AGRIPADA OR RIPON ROAD.

High Court

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 208 of 1900.

VITHAL JANARDHAN and others

vs.

SHANKER HEERAJEE and another

and

Suit No. 541 of 1900.

N. C. MACLEOD

vs.

GOLSABAI, Widow.

Under instructions from Messrs D L. Vaidya and Rustom jee Hormusjee Bhagocha, the Receivers appointed herein by the High Court of Bombay by a Decree, dated the 11th October 1901, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1902, at 4 p m the following valuable landed property—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 24,803 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Agripada or Ripon Road in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay and numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 286-287-70-71 and 198 and under new Nos 1378, 135-68, and 1371 5 and old Survey Nos. and new Survey Nos 2-7353 1-3545, 3478 and 3147, 1-3182, 1B3-186, 1B-2565, and 2-3543, and bounded on or towards the east by Khatau Mackonjie's Mills, on or towards the west by the said Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the properties of Manock Nagoji and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, and delineated on the plan or map thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

The land is divided into plots numbered and shown on the said plan, a major portion of which plots are leased to tenants on ninety-nine years, fazendar leases renewable in perpesuity and securing annual rents. There are several plots which are not so let and there are six houses belonging to the estate and let to monthly tenants. The total rents and income derivable from the property are Rs 4,850 or thereabouts per year.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the property apply to the said Auctioneers, and Messrs Jamsetjee and Rustomji, Attorneys for the said receivers at their office in No. 4, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the LEASE HOLD LANDS, together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situated at Wari Bundar, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge.

Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Wari Bundar opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/16	=	— 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Uncfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	23 5/16	=	do
2 months hence	23 5/16	=	do
Spot in New York	59 3/8	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·12 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin "	20·46 1/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	=	plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
6 " "	3 1/2 pr ct	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	plus 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	=	plus 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 5/8	pr ct	= plus 3/8
7 day market loans	2 5/8	pr ct	= plus 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments—Bills on Madras 8 lakhs at 1s. 4d.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 8 7-8, Oct. Nov. Tone firm.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 36 3-4, Nov.-Dec., Sellers. Tone flat.

Rapeseed Brown 32 3-4, Oct.-Nov., sellers Tone flat.

Linseed Bold 47, Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 8 3-8.

Arrivals.—Somali, Aleppo, Lirad Kelvin.

In Liverpool—

Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4·70. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·50	4·46	4·44	4·43 —1

Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·43 —1	4·44	4·44	4·44

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	55,000
Do. last year	65,000
Exports to Great Britain	19,000
" " Continent	24,000
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·57 plus 3
Do. do. March	8·37 plus 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-8
Futures month of Jan.	8·20 — 1
Do. April	8 26 — 2
Tone at close	Stead

Goat skin sales opened to-day with a good demand.

Madras 1d. lower. Number of goat skins offered 1,331,000.

Do. do. sheep skin offered 876,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 27th October 1902 :—

Cotton	1,064 bales.
Wheat	14,774 cwts.
Linseed	5,001 "
Rapeseed	3,650 "
Gingellyseed	17,219 "
Poppyseed	1,133 "
Groundnuts	81 "
Castorseed	6,582 "
Rice	1,758 "
Myrabollams	2,147 "
Cottonseed	5,074 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do			1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do			169 1-4
Marks 3 do do			137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			125
Shanghai 30 " "			169
Japan 30 " "			152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement	98·3

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	15
Forward April-May	8	2

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	6
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	2 to 6 3
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone Dull.

Ready	7	12
Forward April-May	7	8

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	24·4	to 24 8
Forward April-May	25·4	

Groundnuts—Tone quiet.

Forward Jan. Feb.	36	to 36 4

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandesh ready	40	4	to 40 8
15 per cent. Mxd., Dec.-Jan.	39	12	to 40
25 " " "	38	8	to 38 12
50 " " "	37		to 37 4
Black Kutnee	34		to 34 4

Cotton total visible supply	2,250,000	bales.
" of which is East Indian.	64,000	"
" Total stock in London	13,000	"
" Quantity in sight	2,750,000	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	13,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4·50	4·46	4·44	4·44 —1	4·43

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·43 —1	4·43 —1	4·43 —1

COTTON.—We have nothing fresh to report on this markets. Business continues very dull and is confined to the usual five hundred bales of ready cotton purchased by the Mills. For new crops we quote as follows :—

Bengals F. G. H. G.	Rs. 159	January
Do. Fine H. G.	" 164-65	do.
Do. Fine M. G.	" 167	do.
Khandish F. G. M. G.	" 139	do.
Good Broach M. G.	" 200-201	March

PRICE OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	21-1-3
China Leaf	23-14
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11
Do New	23-9
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10
Bombay "	23-12
English Sovereigns	15-2
Do Dragons	15-0
Silver 17 Betterness	62-8
Do 17 1-2	62-9

Nominal

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 25th October, as compared with the statement of the 18th October :—

LIABILITIES	Oct 18, Rs.	Oct 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	78,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,52,353	51,31,394
Public Deposits at Branches	23,14,042	26,17,659
Other Deposits	6,08,74,274	5,94,96,071
Post Bills	3,932	8,932
Credits undrawn	29,21,283	3,068,569
Rs.	8,94,70,886	8,82,25,915
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,29,67,813	1,26,91,056
Other authorised Securities	12,21,107	12,09,956
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	75,17,248	78,76,265
Loans do. do. do.	1,36,39,482	1,24,03,326
Bills discounted and purchased	1,92,26,369	1,88,08,103
Dead Stock	3,83,336	3,83,336
Stamps and Stationery	21,286	21,553
Balances with other Banks	2,39,296	4,74,653
Cash	3,42,08,812	3,43,62,637
Rs.	8,94,70,886	8,82,25,915

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	23 5-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CUMMING—October 16, at Budla Beta, Assam, the wife of C P Cumming, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LUCAS—October 9, at her residence, No. 6, Royd Street, Calcutta, Louisa, widow of the late G Lucas, aged 65, of heart failure.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 9-57m., 10-33s. Low water, 3-47m., 3-5 7s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Karachi Ice Company. Humum Street, 3-30 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Expected arrival of transport Syria with troops from South Africa.

JACKAL CLUB.—There will be a general meeting of the Jackal Club at the Gymkhana at 6-15 p. m., to-day, to elect a committee and honorary secretary for the ensuing season.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—About noon on Monday, a carriage belonging to Jehanghir Byramjee was standing on Dadar Road opposite his house when the horse suddenly took fright and bolted towards the Dadar level-crossing where the animal ran into the gates, which were closed damaging one of the gates.

THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—With reference to Father Hegglin's lecture at St. Xavier's High School at 6 30 p. m., to-day, we are asked to state that Col. H. P. Dimmock, M. D., I. M. S., has been invited and has kindly consented to take the chair in the unavoidable absence of Lieut. Tobin who was to preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. R'yal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 5-30 p. m. Paper to be read : "St. Michael of the Christians and Mithra of the Zoroastrians—A comparison," by Shums-ul-Ulma Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi, B. A. Members and friends are invited to attend.

MILL OPERATIVES AND THE CORONATION.—A public meeting of mill-hands has been called for Saturday next, at 9 a.m., at Grant Road Ripon Theatre, with a view to start a fund in the name of his Majesty the King-Emperor on the day of the celebration of his Majesty's Coronation in India for the benefit of mill-hands. Mill-hands and their sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

FATAL MISTAKE.—Hormusjee Dossabhoy Billimoria Parsi lad, aged fourteen, residing with his parents at Girgaum Road, died on Monday from sulphuric acid poisoning, which he inadvertantly took for medicine. It appears that on Saturday last the boy by mistake picked up a bottle containing sulphuric acid for his medicine bottle and swallowed a dose out of it. When he experienced a violent and burning sensation in the throat and stomach the mistake was discovered. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but all to no purpose. He grew worse and died on Monday.

FEVER DELIRIUM AND SUICIDE.—At Arthur Road, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Bhagoo Babajee, a mill hand, aged thirty years. The deceased lived with his brother at Jacob Circle. For the last ten days he had been suffering from fever, and was delirious during the last four days. Native remedies were tried but to no purpose. During the delirium he attempted to leave the house once or twice but was prevented from doing so. On Sunday morning Bhagoo was missed from his bed. A search was made, and the next day his body was found floating in the old Dhobie Ghat Tank on Arthur Road. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide during delirium of fever was returned by the jury.

A NEIGHBOURLY ACT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nana Babajee, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Hayter with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs.400 belonging to his neighbour named Narayan Virapa. The complainant lived at Wari Bunder. When he awoke on the morning of the 23rd instant, he found his box had been broken open and the ornaments abstracted. He reported the theft to the Police, and the accused who was a next door neighbour of the complainant was arrested on suspicion His room was searched, and three fourths of the stolen property was found concealed in his bedding. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Walton and Officers the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredills, bandmaster, commencing at 7 p.m. to-day, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo, Bunder Restaurant.

March	Kathleen ..... Bennett
Overture	Banditin Streiche ..... Suppe
Valse	The Officers ..... Coote
Selection	Sop Girl ..... Caryll
La Serinata	Der Engel Lied ..... Braza
Selection	The Belle of New York ..... Kerker
Galop	Vival ..... Zikoff

GOD SAVE THE KING.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Raghoo Konappa, a Hindu labourer, aged forty years, residing at Curry Road. About half past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant the deceased was seen coming from the direction of Wari Bunder and going towards the down platform of the Mazagon Station of the G. I. P. Railway. He was attempting to cross the line, when the Nagpur Mail from Bombay came up. The driver of the engine, Mr. Benjamin Scale opened the whistle and shut off the steam, but could not avert the accident. The frame of the engine struck the deceased on the head and threw him on the platform. He received serious injuries to his head and feet. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF AN APPARENTLY SERIOUS CHARGE.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas disposed of the case in which Morlidhar Koondamull, Goomasta in the firm of Jethmull Canyalal, had charged Bijnath Narmal, a former Moonim in the same firm, with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 52,000, and with making fictitious entries in the books of account of the firm. Mr. Sorabjee Kanga and Mr. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Davar, with Mr. Goolabchand and Mr. Sorabsha Kapadia, appeared for the accused. Mr. Velinkar stated that the disputed items in the accounts had been explained to the satisfaction of both parties. The prosecution withdrew the allegations made by them against the accused, and in asking for the permission of the court to withdraw the proceedings, the prosecution stated that the proceedings were commenced under a "bona fide" mistake of facts. Accused accepted the assurance and agreed not to take any proceedings, either civil or criminal, against any members or servant of the firm, The case was then allowed to be withdrawn.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague: Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	5	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	[5	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Bad Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	8	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Malvim and Worlee	1	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-residents and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	24	19	108
Total plague deaths to date	120,737	100,	248
Same date last year	36	33	108

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 708 as against 705 during the previous week. Of the total number 142 died of plague, which showed an increased of eight over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 784 which included 179 deaths from plague.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.

A PLEADER AND A WOMAN IMPLICATED.

Before Mr. Sanders Slater, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane produced the six accused in the new forgery case. They were Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha, Lahruchand Dayabhai Vakil, Vuzmalee Ludha, Khimjee Mowjee, Rattunlal Rungildas, and Revabai, woman, who carried her infant daughter in her arms. Accused were charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, forging a valuable security, using the same as genuine, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences.

Mr. De Souza appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Strangman apeared for No. 2 ; Mr. Ferreira for No. 3 ; and Mr. Payne (junior) for Nos. 4 and 5. Accused Nos. 1 and 6 were undefended.

Mr. Strangman applied for bail for No. 2, a Vakil in the Baroda State. He never gave evidence in the Police Court before Mr. Kerrondas Chhubildas as alleged. He was prepared to deposit in court from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000 in case an order was made by his Worship for his release. Mr. Strangman cited some cases in the Bombay High Court reports, in which, though the charges were not bailable, the accused were admitted to bail, and mentioned the will forgery case, tried at the last Criminal Sessions, in which Mr. Justice Chandavarkar admitted the accused on the same bail as the Police Court bails. The learned counsel urged that his client's name was not mentioned in the sanction; and remarked that the warrant was defective as far as his client was concerned. The information did not mention the time and place at which and the manner in which the offences were alleged to be committed.

Mr. Ferreira said for No. 3 that though the sanction was given six weeks ago, his client had all the time been in Bombay, and would deposit a reasonable amount if he was bailed.

Mr. Payne, for No. 5, supported the application for bail.

Accused No. 1 made a similar application.

Accused No. 6, Revabai, said it she was to be kept in the lock up some provision should be made for her infant daughter, who might be allowed to be handed over to her sister.

Mr. Sloane said he would see to that being done.

Mr. DeSouza said the court had no power to grant bail. No. 2 came from Patan and was a mukhtyar. He opposed any application for bail.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision said : All the accused in this case are charged with offences alleged to have been committed in or in reference to a case heard and disposed of by the Third Presidency Magistrate, and in respect of which a general sanction to prosecute has been given. The general sanction does not specially mention Section 467, but under sub-Section (5), Section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, the court may take cognisance of such an offence if the facts adduced warrant such a charge being framed. This charge is a non-bailable one, and I have, therefore, to consider whether there appear reasonable grounds for believing that the accused or any of them have or has been guilty of the offence, of which they or he are or is charged. Before warrants were issued in this case, I ordered an investigation of the circumstances alleged to be made by the police, and I now have a report upon that investigation which, I consider, does give reasonable grounds for believing all the accused to be guilty of this non-bailable offence. I am ruled by Section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, as to the release of persons charged with non-bailable offences, and, therefore, holding the view I do with regard to this matter, I do not consider it advisable, especially with regard to accused No. 2, to make any order for bail. I therefore refuse this application so far as all the accused are concerned. There being two other persons to be arrested and owing to the Diwalee holidays and the engagement of this court, I must remand this case to the 5th November at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Strangman : Your Worship will see the disastrous position of my client. How can we approach the High Court for bail ? The Judge will say the information does not mention our people. It is in the nature of a complaint, and we want to have a copy.

Mr. De Souza : Under the Code you cannot have a copy.

Mr. Ferreira : We want the matter to be proceeded with as soon as possible.

Mr. Sloane said two more persons, implicated in this case, were to be placed before the magistrate, and it was no use going into the case at once, and then re-opening it "de novo" when the two other persons were produced.

Mr. Strangman : So far as my client is concerned, he will be absolutely without a remedy till the 5th.

Mr. De Souza : We cannot help that. We don't want to go over the case again.

Mr. Sloane said the police investigation was not fully completed.

The case was remanded till 11 o'clock on the 5th November ; also fixed for the 7th and 8th at 2-30 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SYRIA.

The hired transport Syria, Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Cape Town, which port she left on the 7th instant, calling at Durban on the 14th. She has brought the 7th, 14th, 66th, 63rd, 64th, and 73rd Batteries, R. F. A., and a draft of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and details, consisting of 35 officers, 2 warrant officers, 1,052 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 14 horses.

The debarkation will take place to-day. The baggage guard and working party of four officers and 200 men under a field officer, will leave the ship's side at 10 a. m. and the baggage at 11a.m. The remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 12-30 p. m. and 2-30 p. m. The troops will leave by three special trains from the Sassoon Dock to Deolali and Poona. The first train to Deolali will leave at 5-40 p. m. (local time) with 5 officers, 4 warrant officers, 430 men, and 5 horses.

The second train leave at 6-40 p. m. (local time) with 11 officers, 8 warrant officers, 431 men, and 5 horses.

The third train to Poona, will leave at 7-10 p. m. (local time) with 4 officers, and 168 men. The following are the names of the officers :—

Capt C G Blomfield, 1st Warwick Regt	Vety Lieut W H Nicoll, A V Dept
Lieut B G R Gordon, 1st Warwick Regt	Capt Barrow, R A M C
Lieut E G S Truell, 1st Warwick Regt	Capt Elsner, R A M C
Lieut A Boxwell, 1st Warwick Regt	Capt Falkner, R A M C
Capt E P Hoggan, 2nd Welsh Regt	Lieut Safford, R A M C
Lieut F A Finnis, R G A	Lieut Harry, R A M C
Lieut A M Urquhart, R G A	Capt A W Hewitson, R F A
Lieut F T Williams, Northampton Regt	Lieut B Longstaff, R F A
Lieut A M Swift, 6th D. Guards	Major F W Heath, R F A
Lieut A F M Slater, 1st Derbyshire	Lieut A Miller, R F A
Vety Lieut J J Aiken, A V Dept	Lieut T W A Rawlins, R F A
Vety Lieut M St G Glosse, A V Dept	Major G A Glanville, R F A
Major W C Poole, R A M C	Capt E C Pottinger, R F A
	Lieut G S L Thornton, R F A
	Capt C C Robertson, R F A
	Lieut W Mc T Rhodes, R F A
	Lieut J L Congreve, R F A
	Capt A B Forman, R F A
	Lieut W A B Parkin, R F A
	Lieut C B Blake, R F A
	Major G A Cardew, R F A
	Lieut W H Gosse, R F A

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT IONIAN

REPATRIATION OF BOERS.

THE hired transport Ionian, Captain John Brown, which sails to-morrow for South Africa, conveys 1,000 ex-Boer prisoners from India. They will be brought to Bombay on the day of embarkation from the following Boer camps :—From Ahmednagar, 534 burghers and 47 rebels ; from Amritsar, 10 ; from Dagsai 10 ; from Bellary 1 ; from Kakool 40 ; from Murree Hills 85 ; from Umballa 180 ; from Shahabjehanpore 15, and from Bhim Tal 78. They will be conveyed on board the transport from the Sassoon Dock. The Ionian also takes the following details :—Major H. L. Rosher and 40 men, 1st Dorsets ; Lieut. Manners, Royal Scots ; Lieut. Henderson, R. A. M. C. ; 1 man, 1st Royal Irish Regiment ; 3 followers Army Hospital Corps ; one man Western Light Horse ; Mr. Oosterbrook, Censor ; and Assistant Surgeons Radrigues and Otto. Sub-Medical Department.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebseh presiding. There were present : General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Virgas, Mr. J. Fairclough, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. E. Grey, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Meyer, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. F. Macrae, and the Secretary, Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report of the Land Committee was considered by the Board :—

LAYING OUT OF THE CRESCENT SITE.

We have considered the Chairman's proposals for laying out this site as indicated on two plans which have been prepared, at our request, by Mr. John Begg, the Consulting Architect to Government on the basis of the Chairman's proposals ; and also an application by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, dated 23rd June, 1902, for the lease of the north-west corner of the site for the purpose of erecting thereon a new office for the Bank.

We approve of the Chairman's proposals to divide the site into three parts for building purposes, and are of opinion that the north-west corner applied for by the Bank of Bombay should be leased to them for a term of 99 years on the usual Esplanade conditions provided they are prepared to take not less than 9,000 square yards at the rate of Rs. 40 per square yard, no free garden space being allowed. We are also of opinion that in view of the very prominent

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GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
RIDING BREECHES CLOTHS.
SERVANTS CLOTHS.
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1902.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

THE representations of the Chamber of Commerce of Northern India against the proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint and the maintenance of the two can be well understood after reference to the reports of the operations of the Indian Mints which have just been issued. There appears to be ample work for both of them. Each presents a good record, and though it is not asserted that they have been working to the utmost of their ability that is no argument in favour of doing away with one or other of the establishments. At the Bombay Mint it is shown that the receipts of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for rupees during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,12,95,525 in value, a large amount, but little more than half that of the preceding twelve months. It is stated that the effect of the orders issued in July of last year by the Comptroller-General for the payment of certificates at thirty day's sight was the immediate resumption of tenders of gold bullion after a complete cessation for several months. Two consignments of gold belonging to the Currency Department were packed and shipped to the Secretary of State for India during the year. This consignment which was valued at a crore and-a-half consisted of current weight sovereigns, light weight sovereigns and half sovereigns, imported bar gold, and so forth. No gold was coined during the year, and we take it that not even yet has the report been received of the expert who was sent out to discover whether or not the Bombay Mint could coin gold. In addition to making coin for our own necessities the Bombay establishment has re-coined into British rupees the silver currencies of the Native States of Kotah, Jhalawar, and Cambay. For the use of the Exchange Banks, British dollars to the value of roughly six and-a-half crores were struck. The British India Government coinage carried out during the year still bore the inscriptions "Victoria Empress" and the date 1901, and consisted of rupees and two-anna pieces. Over twenty-five and-a-half millions of British dollars were minted and exported. It is shown that the combined operative losses of the Melting and Coining Departments amounted in the case of British India Government coinage to Rs. 14,609 only, but after making the necessary corrections on account of fictitious gains and losses, and crediting silver from drosses, there is a net gain of Rs. 6,457. Owing to the abnormally heavy work in 1901 it was not found possible to work up all the drosses of the Melting Department, and in consequence the recoveries in the shape of refined silver for that year were brought to account during the year under report and resulted in a gain.

The report of the Calcutta Mint comments on the singular absence of tenders of gold bullion by the public. One tender of country bars, with an assay value of something over eight thousand rupees, represented the only receipt of gold for the year as compared with over eighty-one lakhs in the previous twelve months. The reason for the absence of gold bullion tenders is attributed, in some measure, to the increased length of the period after which payment of certificates is not due at the Reserve Treasury. In 1893 gold bullion certificates were paid in presentation, but since the period of payment was fixed at sixty days' sight no gold bullion has been tendered, notwithstanding that the Comptroller-General in June, 1901, reduced the period to thirty days. Of course no gold was coined at the Mint, but it melted down Japanese golden yen to the value of seventy-five lakhs of rupees, and sent to England. It made British dollars as Bombay did, and seems to have devoted special attention to 1840 rupees in its silver operations. Lieutenant-Colonel Porter tells us there are two kinds of 1840 rupees. The first issue consisting for the most part of large diameter coins with the legend "Victoria Queen" on the upper half of the circumference above the Queen's head, which were coined between 1840-1849, and the second issue of the usual size with the words "Victoria" and "Queen" opposite one another and to the front and at the back of the effigy, respectively: these latter were struck between 1850-1862. In June, 1901, orders were issued for the recoinage of the first issue, and Treasury Officers were instructed by the Comptroller-General to remit this description of coin to the Mint along with their balance of uncurrent coins withdrawn from circulation, but as there appeared to have existed some difficulty in distinguishing the first from the second issue at Treasuries, impression of the engravings of the obverse of the two issues were furnished to Treasury Officers for the purpose of identification. In January, 1902, orders were issued for the withdrawal and re-coinage of the second issue "1840" coins, and that is why they are less frequently found in a packet of silver. Calcutta minted nearly sixteen millions of coins of different values, fewer than in the previous year by over forty-four millions. Inclusive of all coins Calcutta struck over twenty-eight million pieces of the value of two crores and ten lakhs, the operative losses being heavier in proportion to those in Bombay. Calcutta struck some copper coins but Bombay did not, and both were for some time employed in the manufacture of medals for various public institutions and rifle associations, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights, and the like. The demand for war medals does not appear to have been large, and did not interfere with the efforts of the authorities to secure designs for the Edward VII coinage. It is exceedingly late all the same, but we are glad to find that one of the designs prepared in the Calcutta Mint for the reverse of the new rupee has received the approval of the King, and the matrix for this is being prepared in the mint there. But it is not desirable to make coins stamped on the reverse only, any more than to issue halfpennies with two tails. Yet as the obverse is being prepared in England, and may not even yet have received approval, the present reign seems likely to have outgrown its newness before we get the coin.

The extent to which counterfeiting is carried on may be gathered. Bombay Mint received 1,250 spurious coins against 367 in the previous year. Some of them were exceptionally well executed, and the fineness of the metal in the coins was in several instances above rupee standard. Two hundred and sixty-two coins were good enough to deceive the public, both as to execution and colour of metal, although some of those on being assayed were found to be of base metal. The majority of the remaining coins were inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and almost all easily detectable. At the Treasuries no less than 19,307 coins were cut during the year, in some instances wrongfully, but so long as the object is to protect the public from injury individual grievances must be sunk. Among the coins received were three rupees struck with wrong dies, one of 1862 being marked "Victoria Empress" and two of 1885 "Victoria Queen." The execution of one of the latter is stated to have been of such exceptional quality that were it not for the mistake in date, a point that might escape notice, it could hardly be distinguished from a genuine product of the Bombay Mint. In Calcutta most of the counterfeit coins handled were found to be good castings invariably with slight defects in the milling, though some of them were of sufficiently good finish almost to deceive an expert. Fewer cases of counterfeiting have been discovered in Calcutta, but the Mint authorities attribute that fact to the greater precaution taken by "smashers" to evade the vigilance of the police rather than to any actual decrease of the offence.

UNDERGROUND CABLES IN INDIA.

IN view of the negotiations which have recently passed between the Bombay Corporation and the Telephone Company with respect to the complications likely to arise when overhead electric traction is introduced, it is interesting to note what is the opinion of electrical experts acquainted with India as to the laying of underground cables. It seems to be freely admitted, according to Mr. Scott Moncrieff, who read a paper upon the insulation of conductors before the Calcutta Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, that no one in India can claim to have had much experience of underground conductors in this country, and even the Telegraph Department has laid very few underground cables. An underground telegraph line was laid in 1851 from Diamond Harbour to Calcutta, and subsequently abandoned. This was a bare iron wire laid in an earthernware trough and run in with a compound of resin and sand. The insulation was, however, defective, and it also suffered a good deal from subsidence of the soil. Then again Indian soils are stated to have a very deleterious action upon all lead pipes owing to the presence of salts which would not be likely to be found, at any rate in such large quantities, in England. Experience in Madras, moreover, has proved that some of the best insulating materials yet used for underground cables suffer chiefly from electrolytic action in the sheathing when in the vicinity of electric tramways. The Telephone Company would have, of course, to guard against such a contingency were they to adopt an underground system in Bombay. It has been stated, and it seems obvious even to a non-technical mind, that the longest lived cable in England will prove under certain conditions to be the best for India, but it has to be remembered that such a cable would be the most costly, and inasmuch as it could not be expected to last so long in India as it would at home, the expense would be heightened still further, comparatively speaking. It has been pointed out that in some instances lead-sheathed india-rubber cable has performed its work very satisfactorily in India. The Telegraph Department recently dug up a cable of this sort which had been buried either before or at the time of the Mutiny. Both lead and india-rubber were quite perfect. Against these, however, a case was cited at the meeting already alluded to, where some lead-sheathed Fowler-Waring cables buried some thirty miles from Calcutta were eaten through in less than six months. After all what is most interesting to Bombay is experience upon the island itself, and unfortunately but little experience had been had of underground mains here. We know that the water mains have given every satisfaction, and that exceptional difficulties have not arisen in laying them. At the same time a great part of the native town where the telephone operates is below the level of the sea, and there is reason to believe that it is completely water-logged. This, of course, would have a serious influence upon any cable that might be laid. There are other difficulties in the way of laying underground cables in Bombay which would make such a project a very serious one, even apart from the matter of expense, which of course would be very great.

THE BOER GENERALS TO B.

THE other day the Boer Generals on their return to London, after their collecting tour on the Continent, professed to be very well satisfied with the financial results of their mission. Apparently they have been more easily gratified by the contributions of their Continental friends than by the generous magnanimity of the conquerer; or is it that in the beginning they put so little trust in the frantic expressions of French, German, and Dutch sympathisers that they have been surprised that they have touched their pockets at all? The pro-Boers of the Continent have been liberal in sympathy and demonstrations, but judged by the standard of their cash value the practical worth of these demonstrations has been extremely limited. According to Reuter the Generals have collected in Holland, Belgium, France, and Germany no more than £32,000, and of that sum £12,500 was subscribed in Holland alone. Now, as during the course of the war, the Boer leaders have found that those who were loudest in denunciation of England have proved but a disappointing support. General Delarey in a bitter speech at Brussels declared that the Boer losses by the war totalled seventy-five millions sterling, and he described the generous aid which is being given by Britain to restore our late enemy to the peaceful cultivation of the land as a "beggarly pittance." If General Delarey has the slightest sense of humour it is not difficult to imagine his feelings at the outcome of all the appeals to the generous instincts of the Boer "kinsfolk" in Europe. Fair words never yet buttered any parsnips, and the disappointing results of their continental mission should convince the leaders that there is more reliance to be placed on the promises of the British Government than on the frothy sympathy of England's enemies. The appeal to the generosity of Europe was made in a fit of resentment at the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain who declined to go beyond the terms of the surrender. If the spectacle of the emissaries of a "ruined nation" going round with the hat among their professed friends were not too pathetic the result of that appeal would be ludicrous. The Boer leaders appear to realise this, and have returned to London in considerably chastened spirit.

THE hired transport Syria, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from South Africa with 35 British officers, one warrant officer, 1,053 men, 3 women, and 14 horses.

Colonel W. McConaghy, M. D., who has been appointed Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay vice Surgeon-General G. Bainbridge, who retired from the 29th instant, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the British India steamer Kola from Karachi.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 13th September, 1902, was Rs. 2,256, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year by Rs. 189. The total earnings from 1st July to 13th September, 1902, was Rs. 31,096, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year by Rs. 7,397.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th September, 1902, was Rs. 8,888, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year by Rs. 1,472. The total earnings from 1st July to 13th September, 1902, was Rs. 94,363, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year by Rs. 20,988.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, Director of Railway Construction, will inspect the Kalka-Simla Railway on the 13th November, accompanied by Mr. H. S Harrington, Engineer-in-Chief of the line. From Solon they will trolly through to Kalka, excepting only at the two long tunnels (Barogh and the old 7th mile landslip) through which they will walk. This goes to show how rapidly the construction of the line is advancing.

A VERY notable instance of the growing faith of the more intelligent classes in the plague prevention measures recommended to them has just been furnished by the 19th Bengal Lancers at Umballa. Notwithstanding the absurd rumours against inoculation which are still prevalent, and have lately prevented the people from coming forward, during the past fortnight some sixteen hundred fighting men, followers, women, and children have been inoculated, including two Sikh Granthis, two Mahomedan Moulvis, and a Hindu Pandit. The movement was initiated by Ressaldar Major Boodha Singh and the above religious leaders, and has been carried out by Dr. H. Fraser and Dr. Yessie Carlton under private regimental arrangements. One can hardly imagine anything more powerful to break down the prejudices of the people in general than a wholesale example such as this, and it is satisfactory to see from a Lahore correspondent's telegram that the same course has been taken by two other regiments, the 10th and the 12th Bengal Lancers.

THE Admiralty announce that the new battleship shortly to be laid down at Portsmouth is to be named the New Zealand. She will be one of the King Edward class. Another new warship is to be named the Maori. There is already an Australia in the Navy. It is understood that the practice of going to heathen mythology for names for our new warships has been definitely abandoned, and that instead ships will be named after counties, countries, and towns of the Empire. Famous old ship names are, however, to be perpetuated, and, as most of these are classical, it follows that we shall have ships christened after heathen gods and goddesses in our Navy for some years to come.

THE announcement at a London theatre that the play would terminate in a fortnight "unless business improves, which it is now doing," is worthy of an even higher rank among humorous announcements than that of the District Council which inscribed the following on a notice-board at a green enclosure:—"These grounds are for pleasure only; no games or play allowed." It was a country publican in Gloucestershire who voluntarily informed his customers that "all spirits sold here are adulterated with as much water as possible to evade the law," and the following delightful note has actually found its way into an agricultural paper:—"No notice can be taken of anonymous contributions, and the letter cannot be returned unless a stamped envelope bearing the name and address of the writer is enclosed."

IT is reported from Tientsin, says the "North China Daily News," that Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai is much concerned with the receipt of news, first from Germany, that a steamer laden with 10,000 Mausers and 60 pompoms with the necessary ammunition, left Hamburg in June last, presumably for China. But the moment the steamer had left Hamburg all trace of her was lost until it was learnt that she had arrived in some Philippine port in July, where the munitions had been transhipped into another vessel. Then came news that the cargo had arrived in August at Macao, where a steamer, flying the Chinese flag, took over the arms and ammunition. From this spot all trace has been lost. It is thought that the cargo was meant either for the Kwangsi rebels or to arm the rapidly multiplying Boxers in the Yangtse Valley.

THE recent Victorian Parliamentary elections resulted in a most decisive victory for the Ministry and the cause of reform. The keenest interest was taken in the contest throughout the State, and the returns were everywhere awaited with the most eager anticipations. The remarkable feature of the elections is the disapproval of the policy and personnel of the late Peacock Government, indicated in the rejection of two of the late Ministers, Messrs. Gurr and Burton, and in the almost complete annihilation of the official Opposition. The Labour party managed to return all its old members, and to secure one or two additional seats, but this success must be entirely attributed to the fact that the civil servants generally voted for the Labour candidates in what has proved a very futile effort to thwart the Ministerial policy of retrenchment and reform. The elections appear to have been conducted without any marked display of ill-feeling or disorderly conduct.

MACEDONIAN OPPRESSION.

CONDITIONS WHICH MAKE PEACE IMPOSSIBLE.

BY AN EASTERN TRAVELLER.

MACEDONIA is a country in some ways comparable with that corner of territory described by Mr. Kipling in his delightful story. "The Man Who Would be King."

Like that region, it is most "Mountainous," and is habited by numerous tribelets, or families, whose hands, even in the most piping times of peace, are constantly against one another. Its people are drawn from the most mixed and varied denominations of Moslems and of Christians mixed in the sense that in many cases, as in Crete, members of the same race, almost of the same family, are frequently equally divided between the two creeds.

Before the Russo-Turkish War there was considerable influx into Macedonia from Bulgaria of Christian Bulgars, who fled across the border, to find in Macedonia, where then, as now, the Christian element largely preponderated, a relative immunity from persecution.

Then, again, after the war, very many Pomak (Moslem Bulgarian) families, who during the early years of the new Principality suffered most terribly at the hands of the emancipated Christians, sought refuge in what still remained Turkish territory. At the present day, writes "an Eastern Traveller" in the "Daily Express," the population of Macedonia is composed, in addition to these Moslem and Christian Bulgars, of Greeks, Albanians (both Christian and Moslem) a certain number of Circassians, and in Saloniks, (which is almost entirely Jewish) and in one or two other of the large towns, a considerable sprinkling of Jews.

SERFS OF THE SULTAN.

There is, however, this solidarity among the non-Moslem peoples—that they are all "Rayah," i.e., serfs of the Sultan. The term is admittedly insulting, but it is universally applied by Turks to the non-Moslem subjects of the Empire. Ever since the war which freed the Bulgarian provinces, the Christian peoples of Macedonia, as was the case with the Armenian populations of the highlands of Asia Minor, have been treated by the Sultan's agents with constantly increasing harshness and severity.

I will not go so far as to say that the vigorous measures employed against them have been from the first directly inspired from Yildiz, as was unquestionably the case with the Armenians. But there is no doubt that the intense bitterness roused in the breast of the Sultan by the lopping off of the largest and richest portion of his European possessions at the very outset of his rule, has caused the constantly reiterated laments and outcry and petitions for redress which have for many years continually emanated from Macedonia only to be regarded by his Majesty as unworthy of attention.

The whole policy of the Palace towards the Macedonians has been "keep them down." To every appeal for a lightening of their burdens the one Turkish word "gassak" ("it is forbidden") has been the invariable reply and immediately following on the reply there has ensued a perceptible tightening of the screw.

Although the Christian communities are largely in numerical preponderance, the balance of the scales of what takes the place of justice has invariably pulled down in favour of the Moslem.

OFFICIAL EXTORTION.

It must not be supposed that the Moslem does not himself suffer at the hands of the local administrator. He does, for with almost imperceptible exceptions the provincial Turkish official is venal and extortionate, a farmer of taxes, and influenced by deep potations of wine.

But though he extorts his ill-gotten gains from both Moslem and Rayah, he is sedulous to make his exactions from the Rayah infinitely heavier than from the Turk. Nor has he any concern as to the means adopted by the latter for acquitting himself of the burden impose on him. In other words, though the Moslem can obtain redress against his Christian neighbour, the latter, if appealing to the higher authorities, who are in all cases Moslem, has not only no chance of success, but is liable to punishment for his temerity in a term of imprisonment varying at the will of the judge from five to one hundred and one years.

ADMIRABLE ON PAPER.

Of course, in many districts of Macedonia the numerical advantage of the Christians is so strongly marked as to render it imperative that the Turkish members of the local governing body should be in the minority. In this case the Moslems suffer just as much as, if not more, than the Christians elsewhere.

It is to this cause more than any other that the desperate feuds of which we so constantly hear are attributable. It is not really racial, it is not really religious, it is due simply to the struggle for life under constantly unequal conditions.

And so long as Macedonia remains under Turkish rule, there can never be peace amid its peoples.

The laws of Turkey, let it be fully understood, are in every way admirable—on paper. Certainly, in so far as regards the treatment of the Christian, there is no sort of reason for altering them. As an instance, indeed, of the minute care with which even the sentimental feelings of the Christian are considered—on paper—it may be said that the use of the term "Giaour" (Kaffir, or idolater) to a non-Moslem is punishable by a severe penalty. But it is wholly idle to expect that the Christians of Turkey will ever benefit by the admirable written code of the country.

Even where there are no Panslavist societies, no Macedonian Committee, no associations with their centres in Bulgaria and in Greece, and with ramifications in every little scattered community of heated minds throughout the mountains, there would still be in the heart of every Macedonian Christian the insatiable and deep-rooted yearning for freedom from Turkish control.

Apart from the question of oppression, the proximity of Greece has no small share in this universal aspiration.

Christians have lived, and do live (let us leave aside the question of their sufferings), under Turkish rule.

The Turk, as we have had ample proof, cannot, and will not, exist under the rule of those whom he formerly regarded as inferiors. Call it pride, call it religious fanaticism if you will, or even allow that the new-born arrogance of the emancipated Rayah makes life for the Turk impossible—the result has ever been the same.

In the Caucasus, in Bulgaria, in Servia, and lately in Crete, Christian emancipation has invariably been followed by the gradual emigration of almost the entire Moslem population.

The inference is so obvious as to need no further commentary.

Ever since the Greco-Turkish War (1897), Turkey has maintained a huge army of troops in Macedonia—it has never at any time number less than 120,000 men—and as is customary with these Turkish armies of occupation, the country, at no time any too rich, has had perforce to feed these alien mouths.

The Macedonian peoples have been constrained, moreover, to supply their Turkish uninvited guests with both pocket-money and tobacco. For in the case of all the hapless Turkish legions, out of sight spells at the Seraskierat out of mind. Why, indeed, should the War Office be troubled to pay the arrears of its [illegible] when they have a whole population to live on? At the time of the late war the plans of the Bulgar-Macedonian agitators for liberty were in so far immature that the burdens, though heavy, of the Christian communities still permitted them to keep body and soul together. Of late, since the numbers of Turkish troops have been gradually increased, this has become a matter of impossibility.

Whether at the present time the friends of Macedonia have decided that the position is so intolerable and the moment for final intervention has arrived will very soon be shown. This much is in any case certain, that the presence in Macedonia of 300,000 Turkish troops will, so far from making for the pacification of the country, only serve to bring the final solution a step nearer.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TURKISH TROOPS AT ADEN.

VIOLATION OF THE FRONTIER.

SIR NICHOLAS O'CONOR COMPLAINS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor, British Ambassador at Constantinople, has complained to the Porte of the violations of the Aden Frontier by Turkish troops. He further stated that if the violations continued Indian troops would be requisitioned.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

TEACHERS AND THEIR APPOINTMENTS

THE OPPOSITION CLOSURED.

There was a lengthy debate in the House o Commons last night on the important question of the appointment and dismissal of teachers. The phraseology of the Education Bill regarding the appointment question remains unaltered, despite the strong protests of the Opposition who were closured.

Regarding the dismissal, Mr. Balfour undertook to consider the form of words used for the purpose of meeting the objections raised.

THE CRIMES ACT IN IRELAND.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. WYNDHAM RESOLUTE.

Mr. O'Brien, supported by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir W. Harcourt, obtained leave to move an adjournment of the House to call attention to the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland

Mr. Wyndham, replying to a passionate harangue by Mr. O'Brien, defended his policy in a resolute speech.

The adjournment was defeated by 215 votes to 121.

THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

WARNING TO ARM MANUFACTURERS.

Owing to the consignment of unusual quantities of arms and cartridges to Ireland the Chief Constable of Birmingham has issued a warning notice to manufacturers.

An Irish Magistrate writes to the "Times" urging the Government to prevent the importation of arms which are only wanted for insurrection or murder.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Warr, M. P., has resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

CONCESSIONS TO MOUNTED OFFICERS.

PROVISION OF CHARGERS.

In connection with the reduction of expenses incurred by Army Officers, Mr. Brodrick has approved of the free provision of two horses to each Cavalry and Horse Artillery Officer and one horse to other mounted officers for military duty.

[In his speech at Whitehaven on October 10 Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, referred to the State of the Army.

Defending the working of his own army organization scheme, Mr. Brodrick said it was now the bedrock of the British Army system. The Government were giving to the Army a proper organisation for war, but, if a change of Ministry, were to come this might be changed also.

The present Government were, he added, cheapening the life of the Army officers, especially of cavalry officers, and they were opening the door to those who were eligible, but who were not possessed of large means.]

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Sceptre has been scratched for the Cambridgeshire.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

STATEMENT BY LORD CRANBORNE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he cannot lay the correspondence with Russia regarding Afghanistan at present before the House. The correspondence on the subject is still proceeding.

BACK FROM THE WAR.

GUARDS REVIEWED BY THE KING.

The King reviewed 4,000 Guards on the Horse-guards Parade to-day. The weather was fine.

The King was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. All were on horse back and rode down the lines of bronzed campaigners. Massed bands were playing during the review which was witnessed by cheering crowds.

LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

AUDIENCE OF THE KHEDIVE.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Alexandria. He had an audience of the Khedive in the afternoon. He has proceeded by train to Cairo. There was no demonstration.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Cairo, where he had a hearty reception.

BOER LEADERS' TOUR.

THE APPEAL TO EUROPE.

ITS FINANCIAL RESULTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

The Boer Generals have collected only £32,000 in Holland Belgium, France, and Germany.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Caine, said that he could not undertake to say what policy the Indian Government may adopt as the result of the report of the Universities' Commission. It would be previously submitted to the House of Commons.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REPATRIATION OF BOER PRISONERS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 27.

Lord Stanley stated in the House of Commons that 3,000 Boer prisoners have been repatriated. There are still 600 at St. Helena, 2,800 in Ceylon, and 6,700 in India. Seven thousand of those in India and Ceylon will have returned before the 31st December and the remainder soon after if they declare their allegiance.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to Mr. Caine, said that no portion of the cost of the Somaliland expedition would be charged to India.

CHANGES IN NATIVE CAVALRY.

LIGHT WEIGHTS TO BE RECRUITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 23.

A change in regulations has been sanctioned which will have the effect of gradually introducing a lighter class of man into Native Cavalry Regiments in India. Commanding officers will now be given full discretion to enlist men however small, the minimum hitherto laid down in regard to height being abolished, and the only condition insisted upon being that the man are in every way physically fit for service.

GENERAL FUKUSHIMA.

General Fukushima continues to progress slowly towards recovery. He is still in Umballa Hospital where the special doctor sent to India by the Japanese Government will shortly be in attendence upon him.

THE TILAK CASE.

HEARING YESTERDAY.

POONA, OCTOBER 28.

On the Tilak case being resumed at Poona to-day Mr. Nagpurkar was recalled, and continued his deposition in reference to the adoption ceremony.

Mr. Branson raised the point of the relevancy of the witness's evidence. The defence, he said, had been charged with giving false evidence with regard to the adoption at Aurangabad. Either there was an adoption or there was not, but the evidence of the witness went into matters outside that point.

The court ruled that the evidence was relevant as it went to show intention.

Continuing, the witness said that he had been told by Tai Maharaj to go and invite the Agent for the Sardars of the Deccan to the adoption ceremony which was fixed for the 16th July. He then enumerated the other guests invited to the ceremony, and stated that the doors were fastened that night by the order of Tilak who refused to give up the keys Witness showed Tilak a telegram from the Kolhapur Durbar granting her permission to adopt a boy as requested in her letter. Tilak then said that such permission was useless unless written in the letter. Tai Maharaj then told him not to mind Tilak but to go on with the preparations. Tilak said that if she proceeded with the ceremony there would be bloodshed. A letter was written at the compulsion of Tilak and Khaparde about twelve midnight on the 16th. Witness was made to write out a notice to Bala Maharaj, his mother, and relations to leave the wada before daybreak next morning. This order was sent to Tai Maharaj. In the meantime he was told not to leave the room, and a man was placed at the door to watch. About six in the morning Bala Maharaj and about 25 persons, including Tilak, left the wada. Witness escaped during this time. Looking from an upper window he saw Tilak, Kharpade, Bala Saheb Natu, Editor of the "Kal" newspaper, one Dhondupunt, Tilak's nephew, and others in the yard, some of whom were going upstairs.

Witness detailed other minor occurrences during the day, including a conversation that evening between himself, Tilak, and Kharpade in which the latter advised him strongly not to oppose them. He had not seen Tai Maharaj during the whole of the 16th July, and was unable to go to her rooms as the doors at the back of the house were locked. The front door was open, and he asked the karkoon's permission to go in, but was told to ask Kharpade.

He then recounted all that happened on the 17th and 18th, detailing the proposal from the opposite party that he should join them. He refused, and later on the latter date Tai Maharaj told him if he wanted to join them he could do so and leave her Witness said:—"I don't want to join them." Later on with the consent of Tai Maharaj he agreed to sign a draft agreement giving consent to the adoption at Aurungabad agreed upon by the other trustees.

The draft of the communication to the Agent of the Sirdars of the Deccan stating that the trustees were now all in harmony regarding the adoption, and that Tai Maharaj should not be allowed to oppose their wishes, was at this stage put in, the witness saying that he had agreed to sign in conjunction with the others.

On the 18th Tai Maharaj asked permission to go out to visit a fakir's tomb that she had been in the habit of visiting every Friday, but she was not allowed to do so. When the second draft of the letter was brought he refused to sign because there were certain things in it which were not in the first. He however, agreed to consult Knmbhojkar later, on. He was pressed to sign, but he again refused saying that they had deceived him into signing the first. Tilak was also present. On the trustees refusing to return the draft he had originally signed he told Tilak that he had become an evil genius of the estate of Baba Maharaj. This angered Tilak. An order from the three trustees requiring to give up the appointment and vacate the house was refused on the 20th. Three persons, namely, Tilak, Kharpade and Kumbhojkar went to the City Magistrate's court in order to file a complaint of criminal breach of trust. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the clerk of Kharpade and Tilak came and told to show him the ornaments belonging to the estate. No criminal proceedings would be taken against him. He replied that he was willing to do so if they were not taken away from him. Tai Maharaj then came into the room and said Kharpade had told her to sign the draft if she wanted to be released. She then signed the draft, which was sent by the clerk to Kharpade and Tilak. Later on the same day Arjunna Aya, head clerk at the District Court, called to see Tai Maharaj. Tilak and others wanted to follow him, but he said he wanted to see her alone. Tilak then asked witness to tell Tai Maharaj not to mention that doors had been locked, but she did not do so.

Arjun Aya, clerk, District Court, said he was directed by the Agent of the Sardars of the Deccan to interview Tai Maharaj, and hand her the packet regarding which he was to ask her some questions. The Agent was asked by the Kolhapur Durbar to ask if the yadi was signed by her, and if she really intended to adopt. He did not know Tai Maharaj, so took one Narayen Athawle to identify. He went to the wada, but found it closed. Just then Kharpade and Tilak arrived. The door was open from inside. Tilak inquired why he had come. He told Tilak he had come to see Tai Maharaj. Tilak directed someone. They went upstairs. She was brought by Athawle. He handed the packet to read the yadi. He asked her if she had written and signed it. She acknowledged it to be true. On the 18th July the Maharaj's pundit presented the yadi to the Agent, complaining Tai Maharaj's confinement and ill-treatment. He was entrusted with the letter making appointment for an interview to read the yadi from Kolhapur. Tai Maharaj went out. She was followed by the Karkoon, who brought the draft which asked her to follow. She hesitated, and refused to write according to the draft. She wrote what she desired, and told the Karkeen not to force her against her wish. Kharpade was standing, and told him to leave as she was overawed by his presence. Kharpade left he did not know where. Tilak was there all this time and left the doors open.

To the Court: There were four watchmen at the door.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, OCTOBER 28.

The Duke of Connaught's camp has now been erected. It occupies an area of 300 feet by 200 feet opposite the Viceregal quarters, and is approached by a separate carriage drive from the Durbar road. Gardens are now being arranged around it. There are eight tents. In front is an elegant shamiana leading into the reception room, 40 feet by 25 feet. A canvas passage leads from this to the large reception room which is 50 feet by 20 feet, Behind this is an ante-room 40 feet by 25 feet, leading on one side to the Duke's study and on the other to the Duchess's boudoir. Behind this again are dining-rooms and sleeping accommodation. The decorations and furnishing of this camp engaged his Excellency's attention during his recent visit.

The Madras Camp which is in charge of Captain Strong is rapidly progressing. The surplus earth from the levelling has been utilized to form a central mound upon which a flagstaff has been erected surrounded by rock work. The roads are wide banks well turfed. Lord Ampthill's camp consists of an entrance hall 70 feet by 60, a dining-room of similar dimension, with smoke room, study, and sleeping apartments. Stabling for sixty horses and a proportionate coach house accommodation have also been provided. The most commendable feature is the erection of a substantial brick-built kitchen equipped with modern fittings, every precaution having been taken to make it thoroughly bygienic. Accommodation is also provided for sixty guests.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 28.

The Japanese Government will be represented at Delhi by General Oku and suite.

A full scheme for the Delhi Manœuvres is now issued, but it adds little to what has already been made public. The general idea of the manœuvres is that of a large Northern Army advancing from Umballa against Delhi, which is held by a smaller Southern Army. The two forces are to concentrate by the 24th proximo at Umballa and Delhi, respectively. They will proceed with field service equipments and will leave their tents behind them at the Concentration Camps, those of the Northern Army to be rallied to meet the force afterwards at Delhi. Soldiers having bicycles are to take them. Bearer companies will be organised from field hospitals to accompany the forces. A railway ambulance carriage will also be brought into requisition. Messages will be transmitted when necessary in cypher, and everything will be done to render the manœuvres as like as possible to operations in war. Cavalry Commanders are instructed to reduce weight on horses to the utmost possible, and to report after the manœuvres as to results.

Concerning concessions to be granted to the European and Eurasian Mutiny veterans who may be invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January the following Government Resolution in the Political Department was issued yesterday:—

Memorandum from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, forwarding a copy of the following letter No. 4111-B., dated the 10th October, 1902, addressed to the Quartermaster General in India:—

"I am directed to state, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Government of India have decided that the following concessions shall be granted to the European and Eurasian Mutiny veterans who may be invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January, 1903.

(a) Free passage by road, rail, or sea from their present residence in India to Delhi and back, according to their rank at the time they left the service, viz., first class fare to officers and second class fare to others.

(b) Messing allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per diem to officers and Rs. 5 per diem to others during the period of the Darbar, fourteen days.

(c) Tents and furniture free as Delhi on the following scale:—Officers—Staff Sergeant's tent each; Warrant Officers—Two in a Staff Sergeant's tent; Non-commissioned officers and privates—From four to eight per E. P. tent according to numbers attending. In addition to the above dining tents E. P. will be provided.

A very interesting departure in connection with the Delhi Durbar has been made by the Rajshahi Agricultural Society, which has decided to defray the expenses to Delhi and back, including lodgings while there, of 47 artisans, one from each district of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The idea in not so much to give the artisans a view of the "tamashas" as to afford them an opportunity of going over the Art Exhibition. The President of the Society is now prepared to receive applications which must be supported by certificates from the Chairman of District Boards.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

ANNOUNCEMENT CAUSES SENSATION.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

The "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 26th instant, states:—

A sensation has been caused by the publication of the announcement that Mr. Chamberlain is going to South Africa to examine personally the settlement problem with the consent of the Cabinet. He leaves England about the middle of November and returns in March.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Government of India have decided to appoint a small committee to enquire into the procedure at the Calcutta Custom House. The committee will commence its sittings on the 20th November, and it is understood that oral evidence will be taken.

THE SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT CALCUTTA.

The body of E. C. Mills, who jumped off Hooghly bridge into the river and was drowned, was recovered on Saturday.

TORRENTIAL RAIN IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 28.

Torrential rain has been falling in Madras since yesterday morning. Nine inches and 26 cents were measured at the Observatory at 8 a.m. for the previous 24 hours. There has been nothing since 1877 to compare with this. Seven inches and 73 cents were measured on the 10th December last, which approached the nearest. A large part of the city is under water, and many streets are axle deep.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

The transport Montrose from Natal is due in Bombay on the 7th proximo, with troops, and the transport Plassey from Natal on the 4th.

The transport Dunera for Capetown via Suez calls at Colombo in the middle of December for eight hundred Boer prisoners.

It has been decided to construct new lines at Quetta for the Battalion of Native Infantry which is to be withdrawn from Peshin, and one and a quarter lakhs of rupees are to be spent upon the work this year.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO CENTRAL INDIA.

BANQUET AT DATIA.

DATIA, OCTOBER 23.

Yesterday evening his Highness the Maharajah of Datia entertained H.E. the Viceroy and his party at a State banquet.

His Highness, in a short speech, expressed his delight at the visit of the Viceroy and the gratification which he as a Rajput Chief felt in receiving the representative of the King.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—I have listened with great pleasure to the kind words of his Highness, and I hope that his health, which I know is not very strong, will not suffer by the exertions that he has undertaken in our interests to-day. More than once, as I have travelled along the railroad that passes this place, I have looked out of the window and noted the picturesque site of Datia with the massive and sombre castle of Bir Sing Deo rising above its rooftops. My desire to make a closer acquaintance with the place has been enhanced by my anxiety to meet the Maharajah, who is the senior in length of chieftainship of the Chiefs of Central India, and the representative of a ruling house that has been linked by close upon a century of friendship and alliance with the Government of India. His Highness is one of the few surviving Chiefs who were present at the Delhi Proclamation assemblage in 1877, and it will be a great pleasure to me to welcome him at the forthcoming Durbar in a few weeks' time, at which we are about to celebrate on an even grander scale the Coronation of the King-Emperor. The Maharajah told me this morning that no Governor-General has been to Datia since Lord Moira, more than eighty years ago. I am sure that Lord Moira could not have received from the ruler of that day a more gracious hospitality than his Highness has tendered to me to-day, I should like to congratulate him upon undertaking the conversion of the depreciated currency of his State, a reform in which he has set an excellent example to his neighbours. I hope that as time passes he and his people may profit to an even greater degree than at present by the benefits of the Betwa Canal, which has been constructed at the expense of Government in the interests of this part of Bundelkhund, and which is capable by a proper utilisation of its distributory channels of adding considerably to the fertility of the Datia State. His Highness claims my sympathy as a devoted adherent of those field sports and active exercises that tend to promote manliness and health, and I hope that for many years to come he may continue to occupy the gadi of his State, and to rule for the welfare of his people. Ladies and gentlemen I thank you for having drunk my health at the instance of our noble host, and I ask you to join with me in reciprocating his courtesy by drinking a second toast to the health of his Highness the Maharajah of Datia.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT JHANSI.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

JHANSI, OCTOBER 23.

The Viceroy in reply to an address from the Jhansi Municipality to-day, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—It surprises me to learn from your address that no previous representative of the Sovereign has halted at this celebrated spot. My own visit is due partly to the desire to see a place so conspicuous in ancient and even in more recent history, but still more to seize the opportunity of testifying the warm interest that is taken by the Government of India in your district and province. In your address you have given rather a pathetic account of the physical and climatic misfortunes of Bundelkhand, and I do not think that you have at all exaggerated the adverse influences with which you have been compelled to contend. Your soil either yields in abundance or but little; your harvests are proverbially uncertain, you suffer equally whether the rain fall be heavy or deficient; you are liable to the ravages of the horrible weed known as kans: and perhaps these unfavourable circumstances have not been without their effect upon the courage and resistance of the people. In the last ten years there has been an accumulation of these calamities, and the famine of 1896-97, and in a lesser degree that of 1899-1900 fell upon a tract already enfeebled and depressed. You have spoken of the gratitude which is felt by the people of Bundelkhund for the timely succour afforded to them on both these occasions by the British Government. It is true that we have done our best to help you in more ways than one Between 1897 and 1900 arrears of 33 1-2 lakhs of land revenue were remitted in Bundelkhund. In the present year, when we made large remissions in our budget of March last, Bundelkhund was let off a further 2 1-2 lakhs, of which one-half was in your district, the total remission to Jhansi alone within the period named having amounted to more than 6 1-2 lakhs. At the same time tagavi has been given to the extent of nearly 10 lakhs. These measures have not exhausted either our willingness to help you or our sense of responsibility, In the present year we have ordered a further reduction in the revenue demand of over 6 lakhs for a period of five years, out of which the Jhansi district will profit by a reduction of nearly one lakh. These, however, are palliatives rather than remedies, and the Government would greatly like, if it be found possible, to strike at the root or the evil and do something to relieve the agricultural indebtedness by which the loyal proprietors of this tract are becoming increasingly weighed down, and so to save them from the dangers of ultimate expropriation. In the immense expanse of the Indian continent, Bundelkhund does not perhaps excite a wide attention—its vicissitudes and its treatments are submerged in the fate of a larger whole; but if your sufferings and hardships have been out of proportion to your area or your numbers, so also I would desire the attitude of Government to be exceptional in its consideration, since I would sooner give much to those who have little, than more to those who have much. Your address contains one cheering piece of news, namely, that in the present autumn you are enjoying a bumper crop. It seems particularly opportune that this good luck should befall you in the year of the Coronation of the Sovereign to whom you have expressed your fervent loyalty and devotion, while I regard it as a happy omen also that the first official visit of his representative to Jhansi should have coincided with these brighter prospects. Gentlemen, allow me to thank you sincerely for your eloqent assurances of attachment to the Throne, and for the friendly eagerness which you have displayed to take advantage of my short stay here to express your good wishes to Lady Curzon and myself.

HIS EXCELLENCY IN A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A somewhat alarming accident befell the Viceroy on Monday morning, whilst driving through Datia, shortly after his arrival there. On his arrival he was met by the Maharajah and the Agent to the Governor-General of Central India, the streets being crowded with people. The Viceroy and the Maharajah drove through the city together, and by some mischance their carriage overturned into a ditch. Happily, however, neither of the distinguished occupants was injured in any way and having got into another carriage they continued their journey to the Viceregal Camp.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The twelfth annual sports held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana were continued yesterday afternoon under pleasant conditions. The programme was more interesting than on the first day, as the finals were run off, and several events of a rather more important character were decided. In the School Boys' Race P. Hogan, of St. Mary's College, carried off the first award in the remarkably good time of 11 3-5 seconds, and the Open Flat Race Final for the same distance went to Sergeant T. Quanne who won by a foot in two-fifths of a second over even time. E. A. Steel was an easy first in the Members 100 Yards Race. Gunner H. Wood won the Half Mile Race for Soldiers and Sailors with a fair amount of ease. He made the pace all the way. In the Cricket Ball Competition, Captain Ross, who did so well on the previous day with the shot, was entirely left behind by Mr. C. W. M. Maydwell who threw the ball over ninety-one yards, all things considered, a very fair distance. Mr. F. St. Geo. Gratwicke was a good second with 83 yards. Mr. Steel who had previously secured premier honours in the hundered yards, also carried off the half-mile for members of the Gymkhana. Wood who made the pace most of the way might have done much better if he had nursed his strength. As it was, he ran a dead heat for third place with Mr. Maydwell, being only a few yards behind the winner. One of the best events of the day was the Five Mile Bicycle Race. This was an open event, and the entries included all the foremost of local wheelers, both military and civilian. Taylor made the pace for most of the distance closely followed by Richardson and Doherty. Rustam M. Satin, a Parsi cyclist, who displays more power of endurance than skill, started scratch with these three notwithstanding that he had been allowed 200 yards on the handicap. He was soon left behind but came up and led the way after the seventeenth lap. Then, however, his opponents came out, and a sterling race during the next two laps resulted. Had Satin taken his handicap he might at any rate have secured a place. The Veterans' Race caused a little amusement, Mr. Symons covering the distance in quite a creditable time, and completely giving his opponents the slip. As was expected the Royal Scots ran off with the Tug-of-War. From the first strain they had the upper hand, and hauled their men over the line in less than a minute and a-half.

After the final event Mrs. Olivier handed the prizes to the successful competitors. The Gymkhana Challenge Cup for the hundred yards was won by Mr. Steel, and he was also awarded the cup for the quarter mile. The Young Cup, which is awarded for the highest total of points gained in the sports, went to Captain O'Brien. After the prizes had been distributed, Mr. Crum, the Secretary of the Gymkhana, called for three cheers for Mrs. Olivier, and these were heartily given. Three cheers were subsequently given for Mr. Crum for his services during the sports. The following were the details:—

SCHOOL BOYS 100 YARDS FINAL.

P. Hogan, St. Mary's College 1
Delawar Hussein, Anjuman-I-Islam School 2
C. Kelly, Education Society's School..... 3

Won easily by six yards. Time—11 3-5secs.

OPEN 100 YARDS FINAL.

Sergt. T. Quanne 1
Lance-Corporal E. F. Lees 2
E. Game 3

Won by a foot. A good third. Time—10 2-5secs.

MEMBERS 100 YARDS

E. A. Steel 1
Capt. R. L. Benwell 2
P. F. Fischer 3

Won easily. A very good third. Time—11secs.

200 YARDS SCHOOL BOYS' RACE.

O. Connell, Cathedral High School 1
R. Fido, Cathedral High School 2
C. Hurst, St. Mary's College 3

Won all the way by four yards. Same distance between second and third. Time—25 1-5 secs.

1-2 MILE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Gunner H. Wood 1
Pte. W. Billington 2
Pte. W. Smith 3

The winner made the pace all the way with Billington on his heels. Won by six yards. Third nowhere. Time—2mins. 8 3-5secs.

150 YARDS HANDICAP FOR MEMBERS.

H. W. Astell (20 yards) 1
H. Bell (10 yards) 2
Capt. O'Brien (sc) 3

There were only three starters. Astell won easily by his handicap. Time—15secs.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—(Members)

C. W. M. Maydwell 1
F. St. Geo. Gratwicke 2
Capt. N. H. Ross 3

Distance thrown—91yards 7inches.

1-2 MILE STEEPLECHASE.—(Soldiers and Sailors.)

Pte. W. Billington 1
Pte. W. Smith 2
Sergt. H. B. Asaby 3

Won easily. A bad third. Time—2mins. 46 3-5secs.

120 YARDS VETERANS' HANDICAP.—(Members.)

H. Symons 1
J. Owen 2
W. Moir 3

There were five starters and the race was a capital one. Owen and Moir keenly contested the second place.

220 YARDS HANDICAP.—(Members)

H. M. Astell (30 yards) 1
D. S. Harvey (5 yards) 2
A. Ball (15 yards) 3

There were six starters and Astell again won easily by his handicap.

5 MILE CYCLE RACE.—(Open)

H. Doherty (sc) 1
Pte. Richardson (sc) 2
Gunner S. Taylor (sc) 3

Several men dropped out before half the distance had been run. Doherty, Richardson, and Taylor kept together all the way, but Satin who had fallen behind and seemed to be out of the race put on a spurt and came ahead at the fourteenth lap. He rode in the bunch up to the seventeenth, when he made the pace. At the beginning of the last lap he was left behind, Taylor assuming the lead. A fine race resulted down the straight on the last lap and Taylor who started the burst for home ahead of his two opponents was passed. Won by a length. Half a length between second and third. Time—14 mins. 55 3-5secs.

1-2 MILE FLAT RACE.—(Open).

A. S. Cody 1
Sergt. T. Quanne 2
Corpl. B. Grainge 3

The winner also carried off the first award in the corresponding race last year. A good second. Time—53secs.

1-2 MILE FLAT RACE.—(Members.)

E. A. Steel 1
D. S. Harvey 2
C. W. M. Maydwell ..... } 3
C. M. Ward .....

There were five starters. Ward made the pace nearly all the way, but Steel who had been saving himself came out splendidly at the last bend, and won easily. Maydwell and Ward ran a dead heat for the third place. Time—2mins. 7secs.

TUG OF WAR (Soldiers and Sailors).

In this event the Royal Scots who were matched against the Oxford Light Infantry pulled their men over in little over a minute. From the taking of the strain they had the advantage, and never lost ground.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

3-30 p.m.—Jumping Competition for Horses.
3-45 p.m.—Tent-pegging, Individual, for Ponies.
4-0 p.m.—Tent-pegging, Individual, for Horses.
4-15 p.m.—Polo Ball Race.
4-35 p.m.—Horse Scurry Handicap.
4-45 p.m.—Pre-Raphaelite Stakes (Ladies Nomination.)
5-0 p.m.—Lloyd-Lindsay Competition
5-25 p.m.—Spiral Race.
(Subject to alteration.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

MR. COSMO HAMILTON'S NEW PLAY.

THE FLEMISH PICTURE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Now that the Sheffield Festival is over, it is possible to summarize and discuss from a general point of view the bearings of what has proved to be a vastly interesting musical week. The final concert brought the first performance in England of a duet from Cornelius' unfinished opera, "Gunlod." It is a curious fact to remember in connection with this "first performance" that Cornelius died twenty-eight years ago, eight years before the death of Wagner, and that his writing period practically runs contemporary with that of Wagner, whose junior he was by some fourteen years. "Gunlod" then bears in its very essence the obvious influence of Wagner over the composer; for example, there is the dragon motif from "Siegfried" practically naked and unashamed; the instrumentation is peculiarly Wagnerian, and the spirit of the music is really so derivative that it is no wonder that it should have been owing to this fact that the opera has not had any wide success in Germany. The duet was sung admirably by Mme. Ella Russell and Mr. Ben Davies. Sir Hubert Parry's "Blessed Pair of Sirens," a work which appears to be very popular among choral societies, and which is full of the composer's well-known breezy sentiment, was sung with perfect justness of feeling and fineness of tone by the chorus. At the conclusion Sir Hubert was made the object of a great ovation, which the composer acknowledged with infinite good humour Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" concluded the Festival. Looking back upon the whole week one is constrained to acknowledge that it has been one of extreme musical interest from the point of view both of the performances and of the programmes. First, in regard to the chorus, and comparing it with that of three years ago, it will readily be granted that in certain respects it reached a point above, in others that it sank below the average attained in 1899. In "Elijah," for example, the chorus of this year reached something like an unsurpassable level, while in "The Dream of Gerontius" (let it be acknowledged at once a most difficult work) there were certain defects in tone which produced that most uncomfortable feeling in the listener, a certain nervousness as to the possibility of a breakdown Again, two-thirds of the way through the Festival there were certain symptoms of undoubted fatigue; by a sort of miraculous feat of energy, however, at the very end the voices sounded just as freshly as they did on the occasion of the opening concert.

On the whole, then, a very extraordinary level of merit was reached; the beauty and the high quality of the vocal tone which one experienced from this body of singers, their individual intelligence, their fine apprehension of the most delicate musical shading, their "pianissimo" even more than their "fortissimo"—these things made altogether a combination as finely artistic and as deeply impressive as can well be imagined. So different from the point of view of "esprit de corps" and mutual understanding is this body of singers from anything we can point to in the South, that to attend such a Festival as this is to realize again very fully and very deeply how much more music enters into the life of the Northern provinces than it does into the scattered and alien congregations that make up the huge entity of London. Mr. Henry Wood's share in the Festival was one to which no words can assign sufficient praise. His versatility and the keenness of his musical intelligence have in certain ways never been so abundantly proved as during the past week; that he should have conducted with equal success, equal sympathy, and equal appreciation, works so different in character as Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the prelude to "Parsifal," Mozart's Geminor Symphony, and Dvorak "Stabat Mater," seems to me to be a very great record indeed; it is on account of the wideness and the catholicity of Mr. Wood's tastes, combined with the depth and breadth of his musical knowledge that he assuredly stands among the very first conductors of his time. His energy, too, is boundless, and work appears to have with him much the same effect as bodily refreshment has with most men. As to the soloists, their performances have been so definitely indicated with each Festival concert that there is no necessity to dwell at any length upon the subject now. Mme. Ella Russell and Miss Agnes Nicholls did their work very thoroughly; and among the contralti, Miss Muriel Foster must be selected for special praise, with which the names also of Miss Ada Crossley and Mme. Kirkby Lunn must also be associated; Mr. Ben Davies was in excellent form, and both Mr Coates and Mr. Green did their duty manfully Mr. David Bispham was as ever sincere, intelligent, and finely vocal. A separate and particular word of praise must be alloted to Dr. Henry Coward, whose work as chorus master has been of the very highest efficiency.

Mr. Cosmo Hamilton describes his new play, "The Wisdom of Folly," as an episode in the peaceful life of a fluffy-minded woman. There was really no word to describe the play at all. Still, the pretentiousness and would be smartness of the description are useful, as compendiously characteristic of the whole play, which contains much folly and little wisdom, and is as fluffy minded as its heroine. The plot is naive and preposterous, being founded on the assumption that a written promise given, for no consideration, by a woman that she will not marry a certain man is binding, and that its breach will involve her in penal consequences. We do not know whether the author holds this ridiculous opinion; but it is held by all his characters, including a young man who is studying for the Bar, and an apparently prosperous solicitor. There are three such documents about, and it is the use to which these are put by their respective holders, who are all after a rich young widow, that keeps the play alive. Another curious misconception of English law that prevails among the characters—all of whom, except a maid, are meant for persons of fair position and education—is that an English court of law will support a condition in a will by which a widow is to forfeit all benefit unless she remarries within a week. A piece, the foundations of which are obviously so rotten, is hardly likely to command much respect or much interest. No doubt in "Engaged" and some other plays Mr. Gilbert has reared a superstructure of genuine fun on premises scarcely more promising. But Mr. Gilbert is a vigorous and unrelenting humorist, and is, moreover, the most thoughtful and the most polished of all our literary stage craftsmen. But Mr. Hamilton is not, to our thinking, either wit or humorist.

A writer who evolves so ludicrous a fable, and is so determined to better common-sense in his dialogue, is pretty sure to leave character to take care of itself. And, with one exception, the characters are of the poorest and most perfunctory kind. The exception is the heroine. She is overdrawn, but rather cleverly overdrawn. Her mind wanders from one thing to another, her purposes melt like dissolving views in a manner that is for a time quite entertaining. But she is too invertebrate to carry much interest. Miss Gertrude Kingston played the part for all it was worth, but before the end we had tired of her just as we had tired of all the other characters very much earlier. The reception was friendly rather than cordial, and the author did not appear. The first piece, Mr. Walter Frith's "The Iron Duke," was also new. It is delicate, pretty, interesting. It is a stage version of a quaint and pleasing incident in the life of Wellington. In the grounds of Walmer Castle he encounters a small schoolboy and learns that the boys trespass is for the purpose of feeding an obese and immobile toad. Boy and man, they talk over their common school, Eton The boy is concerned for the toad. To-morrow he returns to school, and what will become of Toadie, then? The Duke takes the care of the animal upon himself, and volunteers to keep the boy apprised of its doings. The colloquy between the Duke and the youngster is written with tender humour and point. We could very well do without the other characters who introduce politics, a face that the Duke has never forgotten, the inadvertent death of the toad at the hands, or rather the foot, of the King's messenger, and so forth. If the little piece should

purge itself of these distracting elements it may become a little classic. Mr. Charles Cartwright may not seem an ideal representative of the Duke. On the view, as lawyers say, Mr. Forbes Robertson or Mr. Aubrey Smith would be a better. But Mr. Cartwright was fairly presentable in the character, and played with a delicacy and reserve that were scarcely expected. And Master Carlisle was a most frank and facinating boy. Mr. Frith did not appear. But nothing save cheers was in store for him.

The exhibition of old Flemish pictures at Bruges has been prolonged beyond the time deemed advisable or possible at first. Opened on June 15, it was to have been closed two months later, but the final day has now been fixed for Sunday next. This is one of several testimonies to the success of the undertaking. In London we are accustomed to regard a shilling entrance-fee as the maximum, but, as at the Amsterdam exhibition of Rembrandts and the tercentenary Van Dyck show at Antwerp, so at Bruges a three-franc toll has been exacted. Nevertheless, the galleries have been crowded, and the town, which still preserves some of its mediæval character, thronged with visitors. There is at least a hope that a number of the pictures will find their way to Burlington House, there to form the winter show. We could hardly expect the churches and museums of Belgium to spare the works now temporarily brought together at Bruges; on the other hand, several of the most attractive panels—notably Sir Francis Cook's lovely "Three Marys at the Sepulchre," by Hubert van Dyck—are from home collections, and these should doubtless be supplemented from private galleries on the Continent. The Rembrandt and Van Dyck exhibitions at Burlington House, following on those abroad, were widely appreciated by residents in and visitors to the Metropolis. There can be no doubt that the Council of the Academy would do well to repeat the effort in the present case. By an amusing error, which appeared in a daily paper this week, folks are asked to believe that a work on the life and art of the late Sidney Cooper, R.A., is from the pen of a fellow Academician, if that is, Mr. E. Keble Chatterton be not, as appears improbable, an officer in the Royal Artillery. But the mistake is suggestive. Why should not some enterprising publisher collect and print dicta by artists anent companions of the brush? Some passages might be extracted, for instance, from Sidney Cooper's Autobiography, in which he alludes to Thomas Creswick's "delicacy and elegance of manipulation" to the faultless animal painting of Verboeckhoven, to Frederick Lee's power of representing nature truthfully. More valuable quotations would come from the addresses of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir David Wilkie might be followed to Spain, where, in the works of Velasquez, he was reminded of those of the now popular Raeburn. From Fromentin alone aphorisms innumerable concerning "Les Maitres d'autrefois" might be taken. The field is wide, the harvest ready.

Saturday's doings at the Royalty do not call for any lengthy notice. The house has long been associated with the ladies. Its lessee is Miss Kate Santley, who smiled as sweetly and as youthfully from a box as years since from the stage. Lately Mrs Patrick Campbell has put in a memorable season or two. The present programme is by arrangement with Mrs. Lewis Waller, and its novelty is by Miss Martindale. "Sporting Simpson" is, as far as we know, Miss Martindale's first stage enterprise. And in all sincerity and kindness we trust it will be her last. For the play shows no vestige of theatrical instinct. The hero is a self-made vulgarian, who longs to be upsides with the county. His cheque-book secures him that honour. He becomes a guest at Mowbray Park, and changes his ridiculous mourning, which he represents as imposed by the sudden death of three uncles, for "pink." Most unwillingly he makes a big water jump, and Molly, the girl he has an eye on, adores him for it. A girl friend of hers makes a secret marriage bound to be displeasing to a maiden aunt, who has vowed that her niece shall marry money. Simpson pretends that it is he that she has married, and Molly's distress on hearing his avowal affords the second curtain. In the third act, by the aid of Simpson's ever ready cheque-book matters are amicably arranged. The chief objection to the piece is that there is nothing in it. Nee... we urge any other? Mr. Giddens got some amusement out of the name part, and as Molly, Miss Lettice Fairfax, was unspeakably sweet and pretty. By way of first piece was given the fifty-year old Milky White, which not only compared very favourably with the piece that followed, but even took longer to play. Mr. Cravent, its author, who was in the theatre, must have seen many charming Annie Whites, but never one more charming than Miss Lettice Fairfax in her sweet flowered muslin gown. And he must have seen many worse Dan Whites than Mr. Giddens, whose chief fault was the introduction or the retention of several imbecilities of speech such as one groans under every Christmas. Otherwise we have never seen Mr. Giddens so good. There were several other capable actors engaged, but it is not necessary to refer to them beyond expressing sympathy with them in the unfortunate position in which they were placed.

Cesar Franck's "The Beatitudes" is one of the chief features of the programme of the Cardiff Musical Festival, where it will be produced for the first time in Wales. Indeed, the work will be a complete novelty to the greater portion of the audience, for it has only once before been given in its entirety in these isles, namely, on February 6, 1900, by the Glasgow Choral Union. A good deal of the music was, it seems, written during the siege of Paris, but it was not published till 1880, and it was not brought to a public hearing till ten years later, a month after the composer's death, when it was produced at Dijon. M. Colonne brought it out in Paris in 1893. The text was written in French by Madame Colombe, and the English translation, made, we believe, expressly with the view to the production of the music in Glasgow, is from the pen of Mrs. C. J. Bradley.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and has risen everywhere else. The changes show a rapid fall at Madras, a brisk fall at Cuddapah, a brisk rise at Sirsa, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate at Dwarka, Aurangabad and Masulipatam and light or calm elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of normal at Karachi and 6° to 7° in defect at Negapatam, Madras and Delhi. The minimum is 15° in excess at Karachi and 8° at Deesa. The temperature ranges from 97° at Karachi and Deesa to 58° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is densely clouded in Ceylon, Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malaber Coast and partially cloudy in Berar Deccan and along the West Coast. Humidity shows a general rise in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

Rain.—Extraordinarily heavy rain amounting to 9 16 inches has fallen at Madras, about an inch and three-quarters at Negapatam, about an inch and a quarter at Secundersbad, an inch at Sholapur and Cuddapah, and light to moderate showers in Mysore Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at Masulipatam Bellary, Coimbatore and Trichiuopoly.

Weather.—The depression in the Bay of Bengal is advancing with increased intensity on the Madras Coast. Its centre this morning was about 50 miles to the S.E. or S.S.E. of Madras. The abnormal deficiency amounts to over a tenth of an inch at Madras and the sea is now rough there and also at Colombo and the storm centre will probably move westwards and cross the coast somewhere S. of Madras. The winds are generally moderate or light in force this morning, but as the baric gradients are now steep the wind will probably increase considerably in force. Rain is probable in Ceylon, Madras and on the Malabar Coast.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A VALUABLE BOOK,

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 80 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N.E

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BOER LEADERS AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, Oct. 13th.—The "Cologne Gazette" states that the Boers, in a most unambiguous fashion have refused to ask Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Minister at Berlin, to apply on their behalf for an audience with the Kaiser.

CHARGE AGAINST LORD MILNER.

HIGH COMMISSIONER AND MR. DOUGLASS.

London, October 13th.—Mr. Arthur Douglass, Commissioner for Railways in Cape Colony, recently accused Lord Milner of holding a pistol to his head to threaten him not to allow goods to enter the Transvaal by Cape ports unless the military transport requirements were met.

Lord Milner in reply, has published the correspondence between himself and Mr. Douglass, showing that the latter's statement was not justified.

The incident has damaged the Ministry, despite a declaration by Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, that he is eager to work in entire harmony with Lord Milner for the good of South Africa.

MR. KRUGER'S BIRTHDAY.

THE EX-PRESIDENT AS PREACHER.

London, October 11th.—The Boer Generals, Botha, De-la-Rey, and De Wet, attended celebrations, held at Utrecht, yesterday, in connection with the anniversary of Mr. Kruger's birthday.

Two pastors delivered addresses in the Dutch Church, both expressing the usual aspirations for Boer unity and freedom.

Mr. Kruger himself preached in aid of the Boer fund, and thanked the Generals for their past services.

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

London, October 12th.—Mr. F. W. Borden, Canadian Minister of Defence, speaking at Bostor, Ontario, announced that the new subsidised 20-knot steamship service between Britain and Canada had practically been arranged. Canada's subsidy was 750,000 dollars (£156,000), and Britain's 375,000 dollars (£75,000).

The Canadian-Pacific Company, or a syndicate including the Allan line and Elder, Demster, and Co., would receive a contract for ten years.

THE AMERICAN MINERS' STRIKE.

THE SHORTAGE OF COAL.

DISTRESS IN CANADA

London, October 12th.—On account of the scarcity of coal at Montreal, as the result of the coal strike, there has been an increase in the death rate of the children in that city. The municipality are now supplying wood to the townspeople. Senator Louis J. Forget has presented 100,000 dollars (£20,000) to the fuel fund. The Canadian Government are transporting coal free from Nova Scotia to Montreal. The Mayor of Toronto has cabled to Cardiff, appealing to the British coal-owners to give the preference to Canada in importing coal.

MR. MEYERS, the president of the Western Federation of Miners, proposes to order out the miners to the west of the Mississippi and in the west of Canada, if Mr. Mitchell, the president of the Miners' Union, calls upon the bituminous workers to assist him. Mr. Mitchell is considering the matter.

London, October 13th.—The supplies of anthracite coal are almost exhausted in twenty of the large cities of America. The companies are selling coal to the New York poor at a farthing per lb., and many householders are burning bricks soaked in oil.

Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary for War, had a five hours' conference yesterday with Mr. Pierpont Morgan. It is believed that President Roosevelt is pressing Mr. Morgan to arbitrate.

Welsh coal is virtually being admitted free into the United States.

Mr. Richard Olney, who is mentioned as the probable Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States, is opposed to political intervention in regard to the coal strike. In the course of an interview, he remarked:—"Will at strengthen President Roosevelt's hands abroad if the powers see half-a-dozen private citizens snapping their fingers in his face?"

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

THE PROPOSED ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The Irish Landowners Convention have, by 77 votes to 14, rejected a proposal to hold a conference with the tenants.

GERMAN COLONIAL CONGRESS.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA DEPRECATED.

London, October 13th.—At the German Colonial Congress at Berlin much stress was laid on the necessity of diverting emigrants to Southern Brazil and of preserving the national character and language of the large German settlements in that country.

Herr Moritz Scanz spoke strongly against emigration to Australia, declaring that the Labor party in that country regarded the Germans as too diligent workmen who lowered wages.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. KENSIT.

London, October 11th.—The body of the late Mr. John Kensit was buried yesterday, at Hampstead. The people who lined the route of the funeral were numbered by thousands. The London and Provincial Protestant Associations sent deputations and bands.

AN AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP.

THE FASTEST IN THE WORLD.

London, October 11th.—The new Austrian battleship, "Habsburg," is the fastest battleship in the world.

In a trial run at Pola the chief naval station of Austria-Hungary, she attained a speed of 19 3-5 knots.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

London, October 11th.—The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" mentions with reserve a report that Russia is about to issue a Note, announcing that, by arrangement with Turkey, the Dardanelles are to be open to the ingress and egress of Russian warships, but closed to the squadrons of other Powers.

POOR CHRISTIAN WIDOWS' CORONATION FETE FUND.

The following donations have been received:—

	Rs.
Mr. Kaikhosru D. Rustomji	11
Anonymous	5
Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy	25
2 Anna Fund	8
Previously acknowledged	212
Total... Rs.	261

P. & O. CAPTAIN FINED.

A PROHIBITED IMMIGRANT.

THE master of the P. & O. steamer China Captain Angus, was on October 14th fined at Melbourne the minimum penalty (£2) for allowing an Indian fireman, who was a prohibited immigrant, to land. The magistrate said that there had been no attempt to violate the law; in fact everything possible had been done by the defendant to comply with it.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

SCIENTIFIC FIRE EXTINGUISHING.

AN INTERESTING DEMONSTRATION.

YESTERDAY morning an interesting demonstration was given on board the s. s. Aberlour, which is lying in the Victoria Dock, Bombay, of a new and scientific method of disinteresting and fire extinguishing. The s. s. Aberlour, for which Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company are the Agents in Bombay, is fitted with a complete installation of the Clayton Disinfecting and Fire Extinguishing Apparatus, and a number of gentlemen were invited by Captain Murray to inspect the working of the invention, which has already attracted a good deal of interest both at home and Indian ports. The apparatus consists of a sulphur generator, in combination with a fan and engine which disseminate sulphur dioxide by means of pipes throughout the ship. Sulphur is placed in the generator, and after two pipes have been fitted communicating with the closed holds of the ship the air is extracted from the latter compartment of the vessel, passed through the sulphur chamber, and after being charged with dioxide gas is propelled by means of a blower through the second tube back into the vessel or place to be disinfected. Yesterday morning the holds of the Aberlour were treated in this way, and those present had a full opportunity of judging for themselves of the efficacy of the apparatus.

The apparatus has been thoroughly tested and found most effacious in the destruction of rats, cockroaches, and other insects which infest vessels, and it would seem that no incouvenience need be feared owing to vermin dying behind linings or in inaccessible crevices, for as soon as the pungent gas reaches them the rats leave their holes in search of reliefs and as the gas is not immediately fatal they are found dead in places from which there is no difficulty in removing them. The fumigation process has been recently used on vessels at home, from the holds of which between 1,000 and 2,000 dead rats have been removed. The apparatus has been put in operation under the supervision of Mr. G. Canning, the representative of the Clayton Company, and will undoubtedly be of the greatest possible service from sanitary and other points of view. Should the occasion arise, it is claimed for the Clayton process that it will be found equally effective in putting out fires on shipboard, and in both that and the fumigation process it is said the gas used has no deterent effect on such cargo as may be in the holds of steamers to which it may be applied. Although the primary installation of the apparatus might be considered expensive, it costs little subsequently. One pound of sulphur is found to be sufficient to fumigate thoroughly 4,000 cubic feet. Besides this it must always be borne in mind that with an apparatus such as this aboard a vessel there is a great saving in the direction of fire insurance, and in that way the process would very soon pay for itself.

NOTES FROM HONGKONG.

OUR correspondent writing on the 10th instant says:—The great feature of the week is the arrival of the 1st Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment, better known as the Sherwood Foresters. They arrived on the 8th instant, and relieved the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who leave for Chakrata, Bengal, on the 25th instant. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers have made themselves very popular in the colony, and much regret is felt at their departure.

The Hongkong Regiment was inspected by H. E. the Governor to-day in the Happy Valley. This was the last parade they can perform before their departure to India, so many officers of other corps were present. After trooping the colour, his Excellency Sir Henry Blake made a speech complimenting the regiment on its past services, and expressing the general regret felt in the colony at their approaching disbandment and departure. They leave on the 23rd October for India.

The Hongkong Hockey Club held one of their annual meetings last week, and an excellent proposal by one of the members was carried. This was that there should be an Annual Shield competition on the same lines as the present football one. All the regiments stationed here have hockey teams; and most of the men-of-war which come down for the cold season will also provide teams. There is no doubt that this will stimulate interest in the game, and improve the play of all the teams.

The Football Club has already commenced its series of matches for the six-a-side challenge cup. Eight teams have entered, and some good play should be seen before the final winning of the trophy.

On the 1st October a ball was held on board the H. M. S. Amphitrite. Several guests were present, and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

Dismal news has been received from Canton. Owing to the present drought the rice crops have suffered heavily. Thousands of acres are already completely burned up. The farmers are doing their utmost to save the remainder by pumping water up from rivers and small streams. The wells are being worked night and day, but are giving out one by one. The price of rice in consequence is going up by leaps and bounds. It is reported that at one place the people brought an idol out of the temple, and set it in the place where the sun would prove hottest, in the hope that the idol, thus realizing the discomfort of the present heat, would call down rain to cool the atmosphere. I regret to say that so far this has proved ineffectual.

The Neill-Frawley Theatrical Company gave a performance of "Secret Service" at the Theatre Royal on the 4th October, and on the 6th gave a most successful rendering of Mr. Carton's play "Lord and Lady Algy." It is to be regretted that they could not make a longer stay here.

News has been received from the island of Samar that cholera is raging there, that almost all the villages have been deserted, and that the island is strewn with dead bodies.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

THE following is the forty-fifth report of the directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank:—The directors submit the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and profit and loss account for the half-year ending June 30th, 1902. The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including yen 544,156·793 brought forward from last accounts, amount to yen 7,224,672·143 of which yen 5,259,598·878 have been deducted for current expenses, interests, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,965,073·265. The directors now propose that yen 200,000·000 be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 8,910,000·000 and that yen 100,000 be put aside as special reserve to provide for the depreciation of the silver funds. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum, which will absorb yen 780,000·000 on old shares and yen 390,000·000 on new shares, making a total of yen 1,170,000·000. The balance, yen 495,073·265 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

"M B" writes to the "Madras Mail": I am glad to see that my letter about malt vinegar as an antidote for scorpion stings and snakebites has done good, by relieving many of the painful sufferings from scorpion stings. I am sure it will be equally good for snakebite if applied immediately, and before the poison has circulated over the body. A lady from Cawnpore has written and asked me whether my husband used to rub in the vinegar to a bite inflicted by a cobra, with his bare hand. No, he used to rub it in with a sponge tied on a stick, as there would be danger of absorption of the poison if there was a cut on the hand. The rubbing used to be kept up for three hours. I think vinegar destroys the snake poison. The first thing to be done in cases of snakebite is to tie a tight ligature above the bite to prevent circulation, then scarify or cut into the bite, and rub in the vinegar. We have never delayed longer than 20 minutes after the bite was inflicted. I do not know whether vinegar would effect a cure if the poison has circulated.

THE FAR EAST.

THE GREAT FIRE AT AMOY.

SEA CAPTAIN KILLED.

THE China papers just to hand give further details of the great fire at Amoy. The fire broke out about 10 a.m., on Friday, the 3rd instant, in the north-eastern corner of the native city. There was a strong north-easterly breeze, and following on the prolonged spell of dry weather the flames spread rapidly across the city, making a clean sweep of everything inflammable in its track for a distance of about ¼a quarter of a mile wide. At one time it was feared that owing to the strength of the breeze and tide, which the fire attained from the outset, that all the foreign hongs on the Bund would be sacrificed, but although the merchants removed their books and valuables into cargo boats, this fear was not realised. At sunset it was seen that Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co's hong and that of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik were doomed, and, to make matters more serious, the fire had reached the back of the Customs House. All the fire engines were manned, but owing to the ferocity of the flames, but little progress could be made. At the same time, great credit is due to the Customs Staff who fought the flames with all the energy available to them, and ultimately saved the Customs premises which caught fire several times. Amongst those to whom credit is due in connection with the extinction of the fire here are Mr. Lennox Simpson, Commissioner; Mr Stevens, Harbour Master; and Mr Grey Donald, Superintendent of Lights, South China.

By blowing up with dynamite some native houses,—a fine piece of work, as it was executed—the fire was checked in its direction towards the foreign hongs. In addition to Messrs Jardine and Lapraik's a part of the old Keecheong hong has been totally destroyed. The houses destroyed number between 800 and 1000, and much valuable merchandise has been lost. Behind the foreign hongs and the Bund were the rich Chinese and Indian piece goods and general merchandise hongs, which have suffered severely.

Owing to the fire breaking out in daylight, there was, comparatively speaking, a small loss of life, but many people seeking to save their property in the narrow streets and alleys must have been lost. But the saddest incident of the fire was the death of Captain Fife, of the s.s. "Wen Chow." With others, he was untiring in his efforts to pull down houses, to check the spread of the fire when a roof fell in, and he was smothered in the debris. His case is a particularly pathetic one. He was only recently married and he leaves a young widow, who is supposed to be on her way out to China,—her intention was to meet him at Hongkong. Captain Fife assumed command only recently.

Business was practically suspended on the 3rd instant, and on the 4th instant, there were practically no boatsat hand to discharge cargo and several ships were detained. Amongst the places destroyed was the Amoy Printing Press.

Had the foreign houses been fitted with iron shutters (a correspondent says) it would have helped to have saved a number of the premises now in ruins. There was nothing to check the advance of the flames, and several houses were lost owing to the wooden shutters with which they were fitted, catching fire. On the west side the fire was checked at Messrs Carter, Macey's big new godown. All the firms saved their books and a considerable portion of the office fittings was got off to the cargo boats and launches in the harbour in the early part of the day of the fire. It is four years since the last big conflagration in Amoy, but nothing has occurred in the nature of a fire of such dimensions as this. The Customs people removed all their books and archives when the outbreak started, but, when all danger was over come, these records were sent back.

A grim and ashen spectacle met our gaze, writes a correspondent who entered Amoy harbour just after the fire. Behind the hongs all was devastation, or so it seemed at least, as the Customs House was only saved by the intrepidity of the staff; so I learned afterwards.

The Steamer Wanhow and Newchwang were the only vessels in the harbour when the fire started, and when the first flame shot upwards and the first cloud of smoke shrouded the atmosphere behind the the hongs, captains, officers, and crews went ashore and did their best to stem the advancing havoc. Their efforts were almost useless, however, because outside those being used at the Customs House, there were no fire appliances available.

This correspondent interviewed at Amoy quite a number of the principal people who witnessed the fire. They deny the stories which have been told of merchants jumping suicidally into the harbour—nothing of the sort was current in Amoy, although there was much excitement and a good deal of depression.

Various rough estimates of the loss to the Insurance Companies have been put into circulation; but as yet no exact estimate can be given. We understand that the loss to the China Fire Insurance Co. is given roughly as between dols 15,000 and dols 20,000, the total risks held by the Company being about dols 75,000. The total amount of loss by the fire is estimated at five million dollars.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

TRIADS ACTIVE.

The following official dispatches were recently received by the Kwangtung provincial high authorities at Canton from the provincial officials of Kueilin, the capital of Kwangsi. On the 2nd of September a body of several hundred insurgents, mainly composed of disbanded soldiery, coming suddenly from the hamlet of Ko'rh, belonging to the subprefecture of Hoch'ihchou, prefecture of Ch'ingyuanfu (Kwangsi province) forced their way into the above-named sub-prefectural city, and getting hold of the person of the sub-prefect, Chang, threw him into his own prison there to await the pleasure of the head chief of the band. The insurgents then took possession of the city, upon the principal gentry of which they laid very heavy contributions under pain of having the city burned over their victims' heads. On the 10th of September—the date of the dispatch—the insurgents were still holding Hoch'ihchou; but they are not excepted to remain there long, it having been their consistent practice so far not to garrison any of the walled cities taken by them.—Another dispatch reports that the region belonging to and outside the prefectural city of Linchoufu is at present

OVERRUN BY INSURGENTS,

who now and again appear before the city walls as if intent upon assaulting them. In fact so menacing was the situation at one time that the prefect of Linchou sent urgent messages to Governor Wang Chih-ch'un for help, on account of which he sent at once four battalions of Hunan troops to clear the surrounding vicinity of rebels while, on the other hand, General Huang, one of the high officers brought south by Governor Wang, took with him a similar force to Ch'ingyuanfu to retake the subprefectural city of Hoch'ihchon and then making a detour join the first-named force and endeavour to surround the insurgents somewhere in the neighbourhood of Linchoufu.—Another dispatch dated 11th September, reports an important capture of insurgent leaders by the frontier militiary police of the Ch'ing Lien military Intendancy of Kwangting detailed by Viceroy T'ao Mu to prevent the Kwangsi rebels from crossing and recrossing the boundaries of the two provinces (Kwangtung, Kwangsi). It having come to the ears of the Captain of the Military police at Hop'u that a well-known Kwangsi Triad Chief, named Tsou T'an-kao escorted by a dozen or so followers, had been seen in that vicinity on the 8th of September the Captain started out the same night to make a search of the villages in the neighbourood, taking with him a couple of hundred men and a number of spies who could identify the Triad Chief. The police eventually discovered the retreat of the Chief, and an advance was at once made on the village but the police was soon compelled to get under shelter owing to the

VOLLEYS OF MAUSER BULLETS,

which greeted them, and which struck down a numoer of the advancing party. The superior numbers of the police, however, compelled the Triads to evacuate the village and flee to another village called Hsiang Shants'un, the inhabitants of which, however, being hostile to the rebel cause, prepared an ambush for the fleeing Triads, with the result that Tsou T'angkao and two other chiefs were captured and six of their followers.

THE CHENCHOU MURDERS.

THE PUNISHMENT OF OFFICIALS.

The following comes from Hankow as current reports in native circles says the "N. C. Daily News":—The two deputies of Governor Yu have been engaged here for some time dicussing with the British Consul-General terms with regard to the settlement of the recent Chenchou missionary murders. It is stated that the two Taotais have now reduced the indemnity demanded by the British Consul-General to Tls. 30,000; but that there are other demands, namely, the punishments to be meted out to the military and civil mandarins of Chenchou who were guilty of neglect of duty, which the two deputies consider to be too harsh in proportion to the culpability of the misdemeanants. In other words, with regard to the military officials, it is currently reported that the British authorities demand that Major-General Yen, who commanded the Yi Brigade stationed at Chenchou, be imprisoned and executed at the next assizes, and that Captain Liu, of the Chenchou territorial garrison, be summarily executed. With regard to the civil officials, the ex-prefect of Chenchou, it is demanded, shall be handed to the board of Civil Appointments, while Wan Chaohsin, the former district magistrate of the city, who had been replaced two days before the riots, being found innocent of the charges made against him, it is requested that he be released and held acquitted of any misdemeanour in the matter. Apropos, the ex-prefect of Chenchou is a relative of the Grand Secretary Wang Wen-shao.

ALLEGED PIRACY ON THE BORNEO COAST.

ACCORDING to the Manila "Critic" a communication has been received from British Borneo detailing the troubles of seamen with the pirates of the coast, whose continued depredations have been a source of much anxiety to the law-abiding. From the account it would appear that the buccaneers have been so successful in the pursuit of their unlawful traffic that they are springing up in surprisingly large numbers, to the consternation of those interested in trade on the coast, and the authorities are apparently unable to thwart the designs of the intrepid highwaymen of the seas, who consequently ply their nefarious profession with supreme contempt for law. The Governor at Sandakan has been repeatedly appealed to with no visible improvement in conditions, and it will probably fall to the lot of the craftsmen to take the law into their own hands and organize a vigilance committee for the purpose of apprehending and bringing to justice the notorious and blood-thirsty sea rovers, who have used force on occasions to consummate their plans. A month and a-half ago a trading vessel and its contents were seized half a mile from the coast, and the pirates assassinated two of the crew who were at supper. The merchantmen are now organizing a committee for the pursuit and capture of the pirates. The vessel was owned by Ishwari Malvan, a Moro Datto, of Sulu, and it is not unlikely that he will ask the United States government to assist him in collecting damages.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FROM Mindanao, in the Southern Philippines, comes news of warfare with the Moros, a Mahomedan race which is restive under American rule. A few months ago, the American troops routed the Moros in battle near the shores of Lake Lanao, their principal settlement. The Moros still remain stubborn and will not acknowledge the new rulers of the land. Further military operations had to be taken in hand against them. About the middle of September Captain Pershing, who commanded a field force, took seven more forts by storm. There were no American casualties, while about twenty-five Moros were killed and twenty wounded. The attacks on the forts were only made after the Moros had refused to lay down their arms and submit to the inevitable. Captain Pershing then treated with two Sultans who remain defiant and think American soldiers cannot reach them. Captain Pershing was constructing rafts to cross the arm of the lake whereby the Maciu Moros can be reached.

Further fighting between the Americans and the Moro tribesmen in Mindanao is reported. These Moros had stolen horses and arms from an American detachment, and had refused to surrender them. Operations against them in September resulted in the capture of five forts. The Moros then fell back upon a stronghold at Maciu on one of the arms of a great lake called Lanao. Captain Pershing moved upon Maciu with a column which on the 30th September shelled the stronghold while a detachment turned the enemy's position. Three forts were destroyed, and the Moros were driven out by artillery fire. Twenty of them were killed. The Moros retired to six small forts on the coast, which will be reduced, unless the Moros surrender the horses and arms.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE LIMITED.

THE great increase in mining business, and the number of American and Colonial clients who are now doing business, the London and Paris Exchange Limited has led that firm to adopt a mode of business more akin to that in practice throughout the States and British Colonies. They are prepared to deal in all mining shares at net prices free of commission, on a margin of 20 per cent. and charge 6 per cent. per annum on the balance of the money. Should the shares decline to the extent of the 20 per cent. they become automatically closed and as the client wishes to protect his shares to the extent of a further 20 per cent. but though the loss is strictly limited, the client has the full benefit of all profit that may accrue. The interest is payable every month, so that the continual rendering of accounts is avoided. The 20 per cent. does not become exhausted until the share has dropped to this extent according to the Official Tape Prices. On the new method settlement of margin and profit is made immediately the transaction is closed. By arrangement security can be given for the 20 per cent. margin in lieu of cash. The "contract" issued for all bargains done on the "New method" is a distinct one and differs entirely from those for Fortnightly or Three-Monthly Settlement. It must be distinctly understood by existing clients that this New Method has nothing to do with, and does not in any way affect shares dealt in on margin for "Fortnightly Settlement" where all profits or losses are payable on the Account Day. The Exchange acting as jobbers in all transactions, no commission is charged. The address of the firm is London and Paris Exchange Limited, Basildin House, Morgate St. Bank. London E. C.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 18th October 1902, shows that there was rain in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak, Ahmedabad Surat, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior), Sangli and Mudhol; the fall was below an inch except in six talukas of Poona, three of Bijapur, two of Belgaum, Jamkhandi and Miraj (Junior) and one of Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Mudhol, where it ranged from one to six inches. More rain is wanted especially in Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Bijapur. The prices of food-grains fell generally.

The result shows a decrease of 16,803 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	25,473	17,137	....	8,336
Dependants	5,771	4,341	....	1,430
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	82,090	75,053	....	7,037
Total	113,351	96,551	....	16,803

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	Relief work including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Ahmedabad	—2,076	—4,448
Sholapur	—1,922	plus 146
Belgaum	—1,669	—451
Bijapur	—1,128	—185
Panch Mahals	—750	— 18
Ahmednagar	—711	—1,595
Poona	—496	....
Nasik	—107	....
Kaira	— 297	— 447
Surat	.....	plus21
Thar and Parkar	....	— 30
Not Total	—9,768	—7,037

One large work in the Panch Mahals and one in Ahmednagar were closed.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	31217	8294	11161
Punjab	...	976	976
Central Provinces	...	195	195
Ajmer-Merwara	1192	1519	2711
Total British Provinces	32409	85631	118013
Native States.			
Rajputana States	115	1831	1946
Central India States	...	53	53
Baroda	6816	8618	15464
Bombay Native States	8324	4370	12694
Total Native States	15285	14872	30157
Grand Total	47694	100506	148200

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	22757	7503	30795	— 16366
Punjab	...	968	968	— 8
Central Provinces	...	195	195	....
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	— 2711
Total British Provinces	22757	76201	98958	— 19085
Native States.				
Rajputana States	112	1603	1715	— 231
Central India States	...	...	...	— 53
Baroda	4545	7193	11738	— 3726
Bombay Native States	5069	3010	8069	— 4625
Total Native States	9716	11806	21522	— 8635
Grand Total	32473	88007	120480	— 27720

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE number of Greek medical men in Egypt is always increasing, and of course the British have increased greatly in numbers since the beginning of the occupation. A list recently compiled at the central office of the Sanitary Department shows that there are now 1,211 medical men of all nationalities in Egypt; 604 are Europeans, 85 hold a Persian or a Turkish diploma from Teheran or Constantinople, 45 are natives with a European diploma, and the remaining 477 are natives educated in Cairo at the one medical school of the country. The lowest mortality is in the desert districts and the highest is in the largest towns.

The horse that has once acquired the habit of running away will bolt again on the first opportunity. If you suspect his intention the best plan is to check it the moment he begins to move, taking hold of one rein with both hands and giving it one or two such violent jerks that he must pause or turn round (says "Live Stock in Health and Disease"). Then stop him, and, if you doubt your being able to hold him, get off. Perhaps a too vigorous "plug" may make him cross his legs and fall—not a pleasant contingency, but anything is better than being run away with in a street. The great point is to stop a runaway before he gets into his stride.

It is close upon eleven o'clock, and at the Main Guard of the Tower of London stands the Yeoman Chief Warder bearing "the keys." He is accompanied by a guard specially provided for him. The hour arrives. "Quick march!" and the party approach the Byward Tower, where the guard, turned out, salute. The gates are swung to and locked, and returning, the party emerge from under the Bloody Tower. "Halt! who goes there?" comes the challenge. "The keys." "Whose keys?" "King Edward's keys." "Advance, King Edward's keys." Advancing, they "right-turn" and face the Main Guard House, where stands the Commanding Officer, with the whole guard, and the challenge is repeated. "King Edward's keys," is the reply. The Commanding Officer removes his cap: "May God preserve King Edward the Seventh!" Chorus of all, 'A—men.'"

For nearly a century past Germany has been alive to the supreme importance of training the children of agricultural districts in the intelligent cultivation of the land, and has been advancing year by year towards the attainment of this end. Opportunities are offered at well-equipped horticultural centres to landowners who can attend within easy distance of their homes courses of instruction in forestry, vine culture and fruit growing, landscape gardening and horticultore, no less than to elementary teachers, farmers, and professional gardeners, the latter classes being assisted by Government grants for expenses and fees when they are unable themselves to defray the cost of such practical education. A large proportion of elementary village schools are provided with garden ground where the elder children are trained in the grafting and management of fruit trees, of vegetables, and of flowers as are best suited to the conditions of the particular district. Even town schools, it would seem, are not left out

WRITERS AND READERS.

ALTHOUGH a full examination of Zola's papers will take time, it would appear, at the moment, that he has not left any manuscript of the book Justice, which was in his plans. It was to have been the final volume of his four apostles series, dealing with the great problems of social life.

Mr. Sidney Whitman, who knew Prince Bismarck, has written a volume in which he gives his personal memories of him. Necessarily, politics and great affairs are introduced, but Mr. Whitman's first aim is to speak of the man. He had many talks with him, and on these occasions Bismarck let himself go in reminiscence, comment and anecdote. The book will be published by Mr. Murray.

We are getting another book from that well-known and energetic American author Mr. W. D. Howells. It is a series of studies, which he groups together under the title Literature and Life. I have never, he says, been able to see much difference between what seemed to me literature, and what seemed to me life. Within that definition he brings papers on many subjects, from a holiday in Holland to abstract reasoning. The book is to be published by Messrs. Harper, and will have illustrations.

A finely-illustrated art book which Messrs. Duckworth will publish before long is dedicated to Queen Alexandra. It is a monograph on Jean Goujon, the great French sculptor of the sixteenth century. It is said of him that he was the first to vindicate the greatness of the French Renaissance, and to wrest supremacy from the Italian School of Fontainebleau. The writer of the book is the Hon. Reginald Lister, who is a member of the British Legation at Copenhagen. One edition of it will cost five guineas, the other two guineas.

Years ago John Ruskin, as is well-known, wrote various pamphlets dealing with Turner and his art, and from time to time he said his say, in the same way, about other notable artists. In what may be termed so many Academy notes, he was wont to treat of the leading pictures of the day. Necessarily valuable writing has been locked up in these back numbers, for they are little accessible now. Mr. E. T. Cook has edited two volumes of selections from them, under the title Ruskin on Pictures. The book will be published soon by Mr. George Allen, with illustrations.

Sir Vincent Caillard has written a work which may be described as an enconomic study of the British Empire. He observes that a spirit of optimism, based on the commercial prosperity which we have had for fifty years or so, has laid fast hold of us. This optimism, he farther notes, leads to the belief that, whatever happens, good fortune must attend us, provided we adhere to the policy of Free Trade. Sir Vincent seeks to show that such a spirit is ill-founded and if obstinately adhered to may bring about unfortunate results in a trade sense. Mr. Arnold will publish the book within the next few months.

A travel book which Mr. Heinemann will shortly publish gives a minute description of the daily life, manners, customs, and hunting methods of the Tehuelche Indians. Who, it may be asked, are they? They dwell in Patagonia, and they are a people long fabled as giants. Mr. Hesketh Prichard, who writes this book, certainly found them to be a very tall race, whose mode of life is curious. What he has to say will make clear the somewhat clouded understanding which Europe has had of them. They are mentioned in the records of the Elizabethan sailors, but there was nobody then to study them with a camera, as Mr. Prichard has done.

Just as the King has left Balmoral, Mr. Murray announces a volume which bears upon the association of our Royal Family with it. The author is Mrs. Patricia Lindsay, a daughter of Dr. Robertson, who for years was a prominent figure in the Royal parish, as Crathie is here called. She gives her recollections of it, and these include pretty anecdotes of Queen Victoria's life there. When she and Prince Albert first went to Balmoral it was quite a small Castle, in its place there arose the New Balmoral as Mrs. Lindsay names the present Castle. No doubt her volume will be something of a study of the beautiful rural life of this part of the Highlands.

A personal record by a clergyman who has lived and worked for thirty years in London should be interesting reading. Such a volume has been written by Dr. Ker Gray, the incumbent of St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street, and Messrs. Rivington will publish it. Dr. Gray has often been asked by his friends to set down an account of his life, and at last he has done it. The book, he says, does not refer to matters of deep public and political interest, but—it is a true record, I venture to think, of the various passing events in the life of a hardworking clergyman in the metropolis of the Empire, and as such it gives a living picture of clerical life during the second half of the nineteenth century.

Sir William Richmond is the subject of the Christmas annual which the "Art Journal" will publish this year. We shall get an exhaustive monograph on his life and work, and, moreover, it is based upon biographical facts which he has supplied to the writer, Miss Helen Lascelles. Thus there will be more than a touch of autobiography in this record of one who is painter, sculptor, explorer, archæologist, and lecturer. He has known many interesting people, among them Ruskin, whom he succeeded as Slade Professor at Oxford. His own father, Mr. George Richmond, R. A., won distinction as a portrait painter, and the pictures in this monograph will show what the son has achieved in that department. Sir William's decorative treatment of the interior of St. Paul's is fully explained from his own point of view.

There will be a new Dooley book this autumn, but its title is not yet decided upon.—Miss Elizabeth Robbins has finished a novel entitled The Magnetic North, and Mr. Heinemann will publish it.—Mrs. Antrobus has a volume of stories coming out with Messrs. Chatto. It is called The Wine of Finvarra, after the first story.—Messrs. Chapman will issue a romance by Mr. Francis Gribble. The scene of it is laid in France during the Second Empire.—It was said here long ago that Mr. Laurence Housman was the author of An Englishwoman's Love Letters. The fact will be formally made known in his next book.—Mr. Murray Gilchrist has in the press a volume of stories and sketches of the Peakland district. He has already written about it.—Messrs. Warne informs the public that the new story by Mr. Silas K Hocking which they are publishing is not a religious novel. The title of it is The Wizard's Light.

The edition of Clement of Alexandria's Miscellanies, upon which Dr. Hort was engaged at the time of his death, has been finished by Professor Mayor, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan.—Mr. H. G. Wells has made arrangements for a three-and-sixpenny edition of all his books. It will be in the same binding as the cheaper issue of Anticipations, which Messrs. Chapman have ready.—Sir Herbert Maxwell writes of British Soldiers in the Field in a volume which is being added to the Young England Library. He has contributed a preface to a new edition, which Mr. Everett promises of Thomas Assheton Smith's Fox-Hunting Reminiscences.—Mr. Compton Reade has written a history of the Smith family—no small task, surely—and it will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.—A library of selections from the great poets is to be published by Messrs. Blackie under the title of the Red Letter Library. Mrs. Alice Meynell has edited and introduced the first four volumes, which consist of verse by Tennyson, Wordsworth, and the Brownings.—Dr. Hugh Macmillan is the author of a book on The Poetry of Plants, which Messrs. Isbister are to publish.

The death of Zola and the untoward manner of it—this most lamentable "Soiree de Medan"—has been the theme of the week, and that not merely for the literary world. It cannot, I think, be said that as a literary event (the human pity of it apart) it will appear to criticism to be a matter of so much importance to-day as it might have appeared twenty years ago. On the other hand, in the estimation of the ordinary English public, Zola has gained immensely, and the general run of English comment on his career and his work called forth by his death has undoubtedly been of a wholly different character—more respectful, more sympathetic, more eulogistic—from that which it would have been twenty or even a dozen years ago.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 18th October 1902—	
By Council Bills	7,207,566
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 19th Oct. 1902 to 31st March 1903	8,792,161

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Preserves the Hair.
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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES!

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... ...£1,125,000
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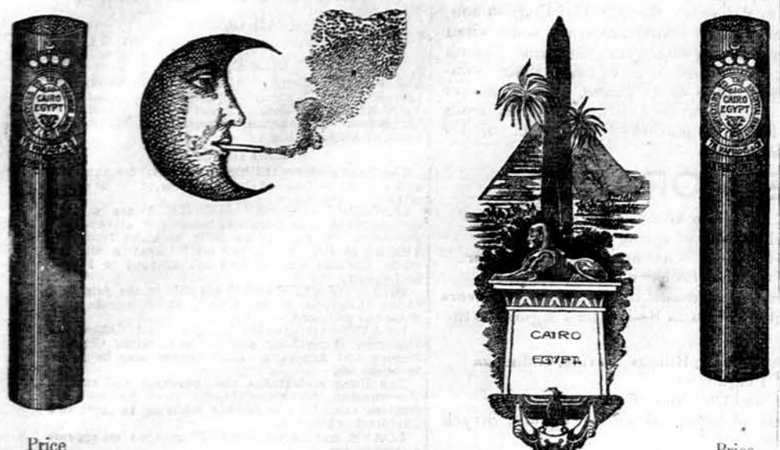

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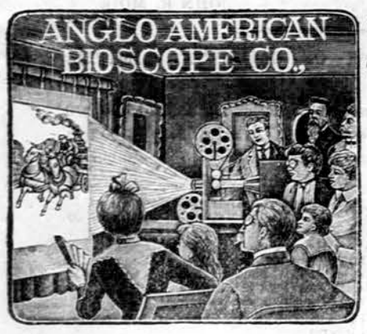

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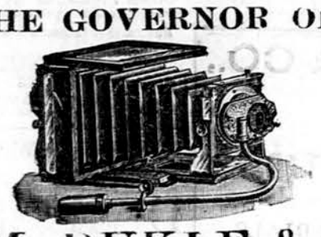

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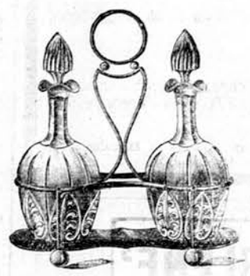
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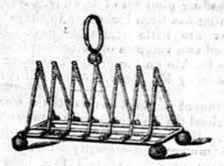
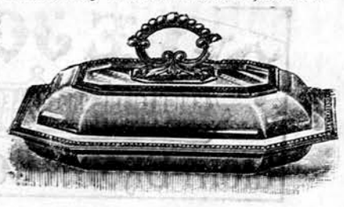

Toast Rack, Rs. 41.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1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

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1 " " 21
1¼ " " 29

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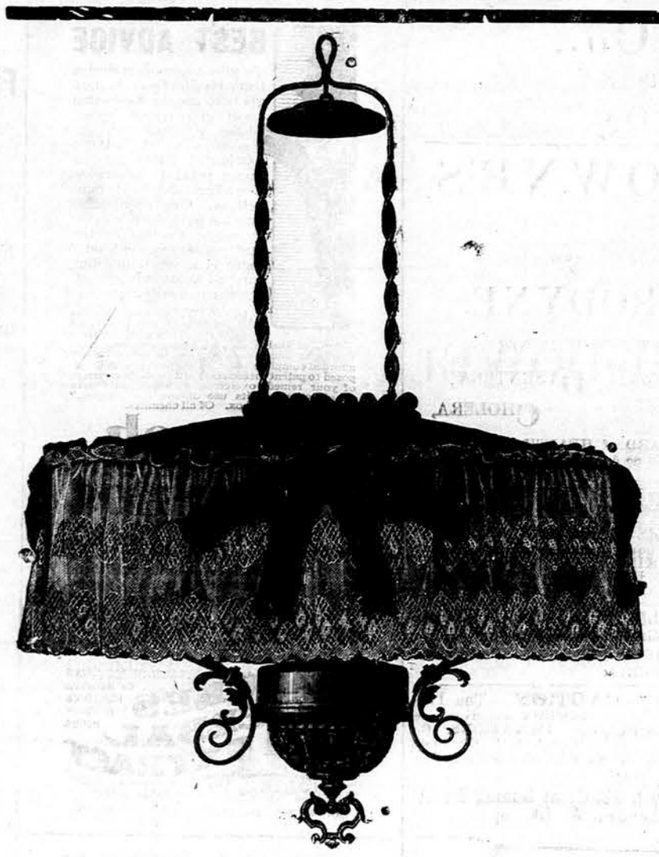

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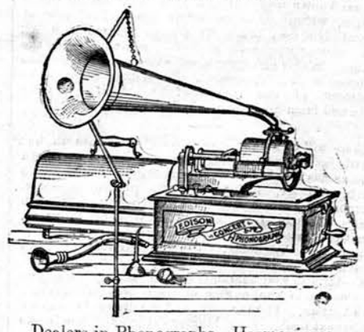

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